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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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9 July 1985

EAST EUROPE REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

| | |
|---|---|
| Letter to Rilindja on Name Changes in Macedonia Reprinted (ATA, 8 Jun 85)..... | 1 |
|---|---|

ALBANIA

| | |
|--|----|
| Stefani, Celiku, Murra at Rallies in North (ATA, 5 Jun 85)..... | 3 |
| Plaka Reaffirms Hoxha Policy (ATA, 7 Jun 85)..... | 8 |
| CEMA Integration Serves USSR Neocolonialism (ATA, 14 Jun 85)..... | 10 |
| Briefs | |
| Fifth Volume of Hoxha Works Printed | 11 |
| Hoxha Book 'On Science' Published | 11 |

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

| | |
|--|----|
| Czech Dissident Writes to Jaruzelski (LE MONDE, 1 Jun 85)..... | 12 |
| Slovak Citizens' Complaints Considered (PRAVDA, 27 Apr 85)..... | 13 |
| Exhibition Commemorates St Methodius (PRAVDA, 26 Apr 85)..... | 15 |
| German TV Serial Denounced (RUDE PRAVO, 13 May 85)..... | 17 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Czech-Polish Seminar on Revanchism (Pavol Minarik; RUDE RAVO, 29 May 85)..... | 18 |
| Long-Term Soviet-Czechoslovak Planning (RUDE PRAVO, 12 Jun 85)..... | 20 |
| Work Collective Looks in on Family Life (Lubos Kriz; PRAVDA, 18 May 85)..... | 22 |
| Care of Handicapped in CSSR (Bohumila Michalkova; PRAVDA, 21 May 85)..... | 25 |
| Shortage of Teachers in Industrial North (Vaclav Pergl; RUDE PRAVO, 13 May 85)..... | 27 |
| POLAND | |
| PZPR Activities Calendar: 15-28 April 1985 (ZYCIE PARTII, No 10, 8 May 85)..... | 29 |
| Air Defense Commander Discusses Modern Warfare Conditions (Tadeusz Obroniecki; PRZEGLAD WOJSK LADOWYCH, No 3, Mar 85)..... | 36 |
| Pomeranian District Commander Discusses Past, Current Activities (Zbigniew Blechman; GAZETA POMORSKA, 11, 12 May 85)..... | 44 |
| Activities of Jozef Bem Military Preparatory School Described (CZATA, No 8-9, 14-28 Apr 85)..... | 48 |
| ROMANIA | |
| Ceausescu Receives Japanese Parliamentarians (AGERPRES, 12 Jun 85)..... | 52 |
| USSR Bodies Thank Romanian Leaders for Cable (SCINTEIA, 12 Jun 85)..... | 53 |
| Significance of Victory Over Fascism Examined (Ilie Ceausescu; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 8, 5 May 85)..... | 54 |
| YUGOSLAVIA | |
| TANJUG Reports on Gracanin's Kosovo Visit (TANJUG, 7 Jun 85)..... | 64 |
| Zagreb Weekly Describes Kosovo Situation (Gojko Marinkovic; DANAS, No 173, 11 Jun 85)..... | 65 |
| Stambolic on Development, Relations in Serbia (Belgrade Domestic Service, 21 Jun 85)..... | 69 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Seminar on Nationalism in Pristina Ends (TANJUG, 21 Jun 85)..... | 71 |
| General, Officials Interviewed on Civil Defense (Belgrade Domestic Service, 19 Jun 85)..... | 73 |
| TANJUG Reports Incidence of Kosovo Work Stoppages (TANJUG, 21 Jun 85)..... | 75 |
| Pristina Radio Comments on SFRY-Albanian Relations (TANJUG, 23 Jun 85)..... | 76 |
| Internal Policy Committee Discusses Internal Security (TANJUG, 7 Jun 85)..... | 78 |
| Dragosavac Meets With Chilean CP Delegation (TANJUG, 12 Jun 85)..... | 79 |
| Istok LC on Deteriorating Political Security Situation (TANJUG, 14 Jun 85)..... | 80 |
| Briefs | |
| Ukrainian Delegation to Croatia | 81 |
| Yugoslav-Bulgarian Border Meeting | 81 |
| New T. Council President | 81 |
| Army Helicopter Crash | 82 |
| Bulgaria Refuses To Exhibit Macedonian Books | 82 |
| Galic Appointed 'DANAS' Chief | 82 |

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LETTER TO RILINDJA ON NAME CHANGES IN MACEDONIA REPRINTED

AU081533 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 8 Jun 85

[From the press review; all punctuation marks as received]

[Text] Tirana, June 8 /ATA/--On the international plane, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries the writing "The Names Are Slavified in Macdeonia Too", which reprints an article published in the newspaper RILINDJA of May 27, 1985 entitled "Why Are Surnames Changed"? The said newspaper, in the feature "The Readers' Letter" carries the letter of Jetullah Jashari living in the city of Pristina, which speaks of the practice followed in Macedonia to slavify the names of the Albanian. It says:

"Recently, ever more frequently different polemics are going on about the transferring of the population from a place to another within the borders of our country. I too, as a person transferred from Kosovo and settled in Macedonia and still returned to Kosovo, decided to write a few lines.
[sentence as received]

In my childhood, I remember when two persons used to come to our home asking my father for a rifle, which my father unfortunately did not have. The demand for rifle was insistent. They advised my father: "Sahit, go to Turkey, there is better for you, you will find there tranquility and freedom you like." Such threats were daily. The demands should be realised. For the first one "the drug" was found. My father, being consulted with his brothers and having no other way out, sold the only cow we had, bought a rifle and handed it over to them. The second demand was to be fulfilled, for which it was difficult to decide.

Having no other way out, and consulting his brothers, my father decided to transfer with all his family. First my fathers brothers made for Kumanovo. They were: Hajdari, Jashari, Avdiu, Bajrami and Fejza with their families, so [as received] that to become residents of Kumanovo, then to prepare the documents for Turkey.

It was 1956, I had finished the third elementary class in the same school where my father handed over the rifle. On an August day we transferred with the uncles in Kumanovo to continue the road for Turkey. The economic

conditions were a decisive factor that we did not go to Turkey but lived in Kumanovo for 15 years, up to 1971, when, after fathers death, we, his sons, returned to Kosovo.

In Terziaj village, Zegra region, at the time when we transferred our family was made up of 27 members. Now our family has 107 members, 31 out of whom are not living in Pristina and Magure, the commune of Lipljan. At that time and now too we keep the surname "Jashari".

But all those that were born after the transfer to Kumanovo and who now live there were registered with the new surname "Jasharovski" and not as their fathers with the surname "Jashari".

Just for a proof I am mentioning some of those who changed the surname: Nexhmedin Jasharovski, Xhelal Jasharovski with his wife Fatime Jasharovski (her family surname Emini).

Why did it happen like this,--I asked my relative living in Kumanovo now, and they replied "when our forefathers came to Kumanovo as emigrants from Kosovo they had no schooling and while registering the born children they were unable to understand the work of the clerks that registered them, as they liked, not based on the documents of our parents, brought from Kosovo".

Although we have asked several times to correct the mistakes made until now we have not found a common language with the competent people saying that this cannot be done, in some villages over 70 per cent of the Albanians keep surnames with the suffix "-ski or -ov".

I mentioned all these cases for the only reason that such cases should not be considered by the pseudoscientists as "scientific" arguments to declare someone "Macedonian" or "Moslem", "Moslemified Macedonian", etc".

CSO: 2020/145

ALBANIA

STEFANI, CELIKU, MURRA AT RALLIES IN NORTH

AU050820 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 5 Jun 85

["Rallies in the northern districts on occasion of the liquidation of the aftermath caused by the snow fall--the people in our country share the joys and misfortune--" ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 5 (ATA)--Thousands of inhabitants from the entire Mat district gathered in the square of the town of Burrel to celebrate the liquidation ahead of time of the consequences caused by the great heavy snow falls of this year.

Present at the rally organized on this occasion was also the member of the political bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Simon Stefani, leading cadres of the party and power in the district and other comrades.

Amidst the enthusiasm of those present Comrade Simon Stefani took the floor. He brought to those present the greetings of the Central Committee of the party, the council of ministers and of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia personally. This day, he said among others, will remain an important event for the people of the district of Mat, as well as for the entire country, for our party and people because we all felt the consequences of this calamity, we lived with you and together worked for the liquidation of the aftermath. In the difficult moments for the northern districts, as always on the special instruction of the Central Committee of the party and of our beloved and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha personally, the party was amongst you. It adopted all the necessary measures to overcome these consequences as soon as possible. Our entire people, inspired and educated by the party rose on feet and expressed their powerful socialist solidarity. A number of concrete drives and actions were undertaken to help the northern zones. The liquidation of the consequences was an action of all our people. It brought to the fore the mass heroism, courage, sacrifices, bravery, lofty spirit of socialist solidarity the party has forged in our men. This is a miracle that happens only in socialist Albania, in the new Albania that the party and its architect, Comrade Enver Hoxha, raised so high.

The loss of the most beloved and respected leader of our party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha, Comrade Simon Stefani, pointed out, aroused an utmost grief, but the people and party, with the great political and ideological maturity Comrade Enver himself had taught and educated them with, knew how to turn this grief into a great mobilizing force. A living testimony to this strength, to that great oath taken by our entire people before his brilliant deed, is the work and struggle that you comrades of Mat district, just like those of other districts made to liquidate the consequences caused by the snow falls.

The teachings and the revolutionary brilliant deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha are embodied in the best way in the magnificent reality of socialist Albania, in the minds and hearts of every Albanian. We have been and will be proud during all the life because we lived, worked in the time of Enver and we shall keep his last will to have socialist Albania always read, we shall keep it with honour and will carry it forward. This was the oath taken by the party and the entire people.

After speaking of the work and great efforts made by the people of Mat district, the organs of the party, the power and economy and of the aid that the other districts lent, he underlined that the successful liquidation and within a short period of time of the consequences caused by the heavy snow of this year show of the great strength and vitality of our socialist economy, of the monolithic party-people unity, where enemies have broken their neck.

Further on Comrade Simon Stefani spoke of some problems of the international situation and in conclusion he expressed the conviction that the successes scored, the experience gained should be carried forward and that they will increase further the vigour and mobilization of the working masses of Mat district to realize the tasks with successes in the field of economy, defence and in all the other fields of our socialist life.

From the rally a message was sent to the Central Committee of the party and the council of ministers.

After the rally, Comrade Simon Stefani met with miners and cadres of 11 Heronjte Mines in Bate Martanesh and paid visits to the families accommodated in new houses.

Undertaking which Strengthens Still More our Socialist Solidarity

With a legitimate pride, the Tropoja highlanders celebrated joyfully the great victory for the successful liquidation of the aftermath of the heavy snow fall of January-February this year.

Hundreds of people, miners, cooperativists, volunteers, veterans boys and girls gathered at a grand rally in the town of Bajram Curri.

Sharing the joy of the people of the District of Tropoja were also the member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of Industry and Mining, Comrade Hajredin Celiku, leading cadres of the party and power in the district and other comrades.

Amidst the enthusiasm of those present Comrade Hajredin Celiku took the floor. He greeted on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the council of ministers and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia personally.

The decision of the council of ministers to liquidate the aftermath on heavy snow fall, he said among the other things, was a joyful event for the people of your district which further enhanced our socialist solidarity, the love of the people for the party and peoples power, the spirit of mobilization. The work to liquidate the aftermath of the heavy snow fall, Comrade Hajredin Celiku continued further on, coincided with the profound national grief aroused by the death of the glorious leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha. The grief was extreme, but the people that were damaged and the volunteers who came from far and wide Albania as well, all turned the grief into strength and worked with heroism and lofty spirit of solidarity. All recall Comrade Enver that in the most difficult situations for our people, particularly in the moments of natural calamities, of the earthquakes in Librazhd, Shkoder, Diber, Fier, etc, despite the difficult weather conditions, was always among the people, condoling, encouraging, mobilizing and assisting them with the party and the whole people to liquidate as soon as possible the aftermath of different natural calamities.

Comrade Enver, through the work of the party, made the Albanian, despite the region, cherish love for one another, just as the brother for brother. This is our new socialist man, with new features, quite different from the one in the bourgeois-revisionist world.

After speaking of some problems of the international situation, in continuation he dwelt on some tasks on the fulfillment of the plan in industry, agriculture, construction, transport, etc., to successfully cope with the imperialist-revisionist siege and blockade. The better the plan is fulfilled in industry, agriculture and elsewhere, he stressed, the better the needs of the people, the needs of industry for raw material are fulfilled, the better the plans of export too are fulfilled. Concerning these, he said in conclusion, let us carry into effect the instructions Comrade Ramiz Alia gave at the meetings with the people and cadres in the district of Vlore the situation here is sound. The people and party, in steel unity, have pitched into effective applying the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, to realize the tasks in all the fields, so that Albania will be as our great and glorious leader wanted it, always strong, advanced, red.

A message was sent to the Central Committee on the party from the rally.

Following the meeting, Comrade Hajredin Celiku went to the agricultural cooperative of Brabina, where he met with cooperativists, cadres, volunteers, young boys and girls of this economy. He also made visits to the houses of the cooperativists and the new social buildings.

Bravery, Courage and Selfless Work to Perform the Tasks

Together with the sawyers, geologists, miners of the copper mine of the new industrial town of fushe-arrez, present to share the joy over the great victory of the liquidation of the heavy snow fall were also highlanders from all the zones of the district of Puke as well as Lushnje volunteers, who worked side by side them to set up and repair the houses and buildings.

Attending the meeting organized in Fushe Arrez on the occasion were also the alternate member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of peoples defense, Comrade Prokop Murra, leading cadres of the party and power in the district and other comrades.

Amidst the applause of those present, Comrade Prokop Murra took the floor. He greeted on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the council of ministers and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia personally.

The heavy snow fall of January-February this year, in the districts of the North, he said among the other things, caused considerable damage. All the Albanian people, all the party, all our people educated with the lofty feeling of socialist solidarity experienced the profound pain of the families and relatives of the victims. And this happens because our homeland is a single body. The correct line of our party, its heroic struggle has closely linked the people with one another.

The difficulties created by the heavy snow fall, he continued, were overcome with bravery, courage and selfless work of the workers, peasants, youth, the militarymen and the entire people. Once again there was forcefully manifested the great unity of our people, their ardent patriotism, the spirit of sacrifice and the feeling of the wonderful solidarity forged and educated always by our glorious party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. As always this time too, there was manifested still more the love of the army for the people, its indissoluble link with them, its courage, bravery and determination to do everything for the people. And this happens because the army fights and works loyally for the ideals of the party, for the interests of the people, for the strengthening of the homeland.

With the direct concern of Comrade Enver Hoxha and on the instruction of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Prokop Murra stressed further on, the council of ministers adopted immediate and all sided measures to supply the population of the regions of the North with everything they needed. Numerous measures were adopted to cope with the difficulties and normalize the situation.

Such great measures have been adopted in no other country and the aftermath of natural calamities have not been liquidated in any other country within such a short period of time as in our country. On the contrary both in the capitalist countries and in those where the revisionists are in power, in case of such calamities, it is the people who suffer, and no one, neither the state nor the society come to their assistance. Such misfortunes, which occur in the capitalist and revisionist states, are used by the bosses as a means to intensify their oppression, exploitation.

Besides Snol which caused us great damage, he said further on, we also experienced a very profound grief, a very extreme loss, that of April 11, when the founder and the beloved and respected leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha passed away. But this brilliant deed which inspires and will inspire us generation after generation towards fresh victories lives and will live in centuries.

A message was sent from the rally to the Central Committee of the party and council of ministers.

After the rally Comrade Prokop Murra visits to the new houses.

CSO: 2020/144

ALBANIA

PLAKA REAFFIRMS HOXHA POLICY

AU071257 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, June 7 (ATA)--The international position of the new Albanian socialist state at present is a result of the correct line of the party, of its foreign policy during and after the national liberation war, writes Sokrat Plaka, vice minister of foreign affairs in an article published in the newspaper "Zeri I Popullit".

Comrade Enver Hoxha, as the architect of this policy, laid at its foundations the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin as well as the demands and problems of the concrete historical development of our country. As a revolutionary policy of a socialist country, it is guided by the principles of the Proletarian internationalism and defends the sovereign interests of our country and the cause of socialism and revolution all over the world. Adhering to the principle of sovereignty and non-interference, Comrade Enver Hoxha worked out the international stands of our national liberation movement towards the nazi-fascist occupiers, the antifascist coalition and the national liberation movements of other countries. Right after the liberation and later the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha has waged a resolute struggle for the affirmation of socialist and independent Albania in the world, for the legitimate rights of the Albanian people won through struggle and sacrifices, against the imperialist plots to overthrow the peoples state power and break up its territorial integrity.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania is an independent sovereign state. This factor serves not only the interests of the Albanian people but also those of other peace and freedom loving peoples living near or far away from it. Being guided by the principle of independence, the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha firmly based the defence of the homeland and the development of the economy and culture of the country on the principle of self-reliance. The defence of the homeland is guaranteed by the armed people while the establishment of foreign military bases and troops on its territory is prohibited. This constitutional norm, Comrade Enver Hoxha said, expresses also the foreign principled internationalist and friendly policy pursued by socialist Albania, aiming at preventing our territory from being used under any circumstances as a base for aggression against other countries and peoples." On the other hand" the granting of concessions, and the creation of foreign economic and financial companies

and other institutions or ones formed jointly with bourgeois and revisionist capitalist monopolies and states as well as obtaining credits from them are prohibited".

The fundamental principles of the foreign policy of the PSR of Albania, worked out by Comrade Enver Hoxha personally, as well as the international activity of the Albanian state do not only reflect the traditions and the freedom and peace loving character of our people but they constitute also an effective contribution rendered by our country to safeguarding genuine peace and security. Our party has always fought from principles positions against the aggressive policy and expansion of American Imperialism and Soviet Social Imperialism, against the militarist course and the armament race of the two superpowers. Albania has denounced and exposed the theories, initiatives, and maneuvers of the imperialist powers which aimed at mitigating the vigilance of the peoples, such as the so-called "nuclear-free zones" conferences on alleged Europe security, policies of "detente" etc. in pursuing this policy Albania has proceeded from the positions of defending the interests of the people, of peace and security in Balkans, Europe and the world. It has always supported the movement of the people for national and social liberation from the imperialist and colonial rule. This stand is not based on conjectural considerations.

Through its independent and constructive policy, socialist Albania plays a particularly active role in the international relations, a role which is known and respected by the peace loving and freedom loving countries. It maintains diplomatic relations with over 100 states, trade relations with about 60 countries and cultural ones with a great number of countries. It attaches priority to the relations with the neighbouring countries on the basis of its policy of good neighborliness. Albania conducts a lively activity in the fold of about 80 international organizations and associations. Our country desires to be in friendship and cooperation with all those countries which observe the principles governing the relations between sovereign states and defends the cause of freedom, independence and emancipation of peoples.

The party and Albanian people, the article stresses in conclusion will march always on the road indicated by Comrade Enver Hoxha... "No force will succeed in detaching them from the principled policy, from the policy of Enver Hoxha," Comrade Ramiz Alia emphasized in his speech on April 15, 1985.

CSO: 2020/144

ALBANIA

CEMA INTEGRATION SERVES USSR NEOCOLONIALISM

AU141757 Tirana ATA in English 1715 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, June 14 (ATA)--The appeals and plans of the Soviet Revisionists to carry forward to process of integration in the economic field in the "socialist community" are a further promotion of the social-imperialist policy of subjugation and plundering of the Comecon countries, the newspaper BASHKIMI writes among others. The so-called international division of labour that the Kremlin applies in the Comecon in the context of the programs of the "economic integration", specialisation", and "cooperation" is in the service of the Soviet neocolonialism. The Comecon countries are forced to invest for the construction of "the joint objects" planned by the Soviet patron, most of which and the most important are constructed in the Soviet Union increases the dependence of the "allied" countries on its market. On the other hand, through such program of constructing "joint objects", the Soviet Union exploits considerable material and financial means of the "allied" countries, the scientific, productive and human potential, it takes the surplus value drawn from the work of the emigrant workers.

Besides energetics, the Soviet Union had expanded the process of "integration" and "the international division of labour" in other fields such as in agriculture in the machine building industry, in the food one, that of transport, etc. The social imperialist plunder, the newspaper "Bashkimi writes in conclusion, increases, because the fruits of "cooperation" are divided according to the interests of the Soviet Union.

CSO: 2020/144

ALBANIA

BRIEFS

FIFTH VOLUME OF HOXHA WORKS PRINTED--Tirana, June 9 (ATA)--The fifth volume of selected works by Comrade Enver Hoxha came off the press in English, French and Spanish recently. The volume contains materials belonging to November 1976-June 1980 period. The main place in its content is taken by three major theoretical works "Yugoslav self administration, a capitalist theory and practice", "Imperialism and revolution" and "Eurocommunism is anticommunism". Besides these the volume includes reports, speeches, various talks and articles which deal with problems of the construction of socialism in our country, revolution, world communist movement, [as received] the struggle against modern revisionism as well as with problems of international situation. This volume will soon be published in Russian, as well. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 9 Jun 85 AU]

HOXHA BOOK 'ON SCIENCE' PUBLISHED--Tirana, June 16 (ATA)--The book by Comrade Enver Hoxha "On Science" (collection of works) came off the press and is put to circulation in two volumes. The materials of this collection pertain to 1942-1984 period. They reflect the correct and far-sighting policy of the party and the theoretical scientific Marxist-Leninist thought of Comrade Enver Hoxha on the development of science in general, of special sciences and the technical-scientific revolution in our country, to put them in the service of the revolution and socialism. In this collection the reader will find also some writings that are patterns of scientific studies and works by the author. A number of the materials of this collection are published for the first time. The collection has also an index. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 16 Jun 85 AU]

CSO: 2020/144

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CZECH DISSIDENT WRITES TO JARUZELSKI

Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Jun 85 p 6

[Text] Prague (AFP)--His friends in Prague report that the writer Vaclav Havel, one of the best known Czech dissidents, has written to General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, to ask him for the release of political prisoners.

"I am joining forces with many persons throughout the world who love freedom and together with them, I am asking you to use your power to prevent the trial" of Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, "and at the same time to free all political prisoners," Havel writes.

"Not only is Michnik my personal friend, I know his work and know that he is a courageous man and a patriot who honors his people. But I am asking for [his release] especially because he, his codefendants and other Polish political prisoners are expressing the true political will of Polish society," Havel adds.

"As long as your government continues to imprison the society's spokesmen, instead of undertaking a dignified dialogue with them, your country will not be spared tension and deep social differences and Poland will still suffer and rebel," Havel concludes.

Vaclav Havel, whose works have not been published in Prague since 1969, was invited by the French Government, at the same time as Lech Walesa, to take part in a human rights symposium in Paris.

He sent the organizers of this meeting a message in which he writes, in particular: "A car with four policemen is parked in front of a house." Havel sees in this a sign that "the power of the state feels itself threatened" by those who "try to conduct themselves as free men, even under difficult conditions," and finds grounds for encouragement in this: "That means that freedom of spirit and the voice of personal conscience still retain real weight in the world."

[Editor's Note] (Czech and Polish "opponents" have maintained relations of sympathy and reciprocal support for many years, and they have often undertaken joint steps favoring respect for human rights)

9434
CSO: 2900/4

9 July 1985

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SLOVAK CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS CONSIDERED

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Apr 85 p 2

[Article: "On Handling Complaints and Suggestions"]

[Text] Bratislava (CSTK)-Information on the handling of complaints, reports and suggestions which working people addressed last year to the Slovak National Council [SNR], its agencies and the Chancellery of the SNR, the SSR Ministry of Justice and the SSR Office of the Prosecutor General were on the agenda at yesterday's meeting of the SNR's Judiciary Committee in Bratislava.

In the discussions a positive trend was discerned in working with complaints, reports and suggestions to which agencies and deputies of the SNR contributed in resolving complaints important to society. The number and proportion of legitimate complaints addressed to agencies of the SNR has decreased. The number of anonymous complaints increased although their justification has not substantially changed compared with 1983. In the SSR Ministry of Justice not even one-third of all the complaints were justified and up to 80 percent concerned civil rights actions. The deputies pointed out that the main reasons continue to be unjustified delays and other improper procedures in the proceedings of the courts and state notary offices. The members of the committee praised the exceptional thoroughness of the SSR Offices of the Prosecutor General in handling citizens' complaints and information concerning undue enrichment and more effective prosecution for property and property improvements from questionable sources.

The Judiciary Committee took cognizance of information on progress in the work of computerizing the registry of sentences.

Analysis of findings on the handling of complaints, reports and suggestions of citizens submitted last year to the Ministries of Education and Culture and other departments in the SSR was taken up yesterday in Bratislava by the SNR Committee for Education and Culture. The deputies found a declining trend in the complaints submitted. The department of education received 637 complaints of which 27.8 percent were well founded. A considerable percentage of them concerned problems in the work of elementary and secondary schools and educational facilities administered by national committees. In the area of culture, submissions chiefly concerned problems in the organization of work, work and wage matters, the operation of theaters, libraries and the facilities of certain institutions. The result of the discussions is that it

will be necessary to continue improving managerial and control activities, increase the personal responsibility of departmental supervisory employees for the timely and proper handling of citizens' complaints, reports and suggestions and for consistent implementation of the Set of Measures to prevent unwarranted enrichment and assure more effective prosecution for property and property improvements obtained from questionable sources.

In addition, the committee discussed and took cognizance of the analysis of findings on the handling of complaints submitted last year to the Slovak National Council, the SUTI [not further identified], the SAV [Slovak Academy of Sciences], the Czechoslovak Radio and Czechoslovak Television in Slovakia.

8491

CSO: 2400/405

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

EXHIBITION COMMEMORATES ST METHODIUS

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Apr 85 p 2

[Article: "Greater Moravia and Slavic Literature"]

[Text] Prague (CSTK) The exhibition of Greater Moravia and Slavic Literature which opened yesterday in the Memorial Hall of National Literature in Prague commemorates this year's important world cultural anniversary by UNESCO--1,100 years since the death of Methodius, the elder of the two Greek brothers, and their influence on the development of Slavic literature.

The preview was attended by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and other representatives of our political, public and cultural life.

As was emphasized by Milan Klusak, CSR Minister of Culture, in his opening remarks, the purpose of this exhibit is to remind ourselves in a fitting and scientific manner, that Methodius was, above all, one of the founders of Old Church Slavonic who organized and established the life patterns of a powerful Slavic state in eastern Europe.

Moreover, the importance of Methodius is connected not only with the history and culture of our nations but also with the past of other Slavic nations. Basing our views on strict evaluation of the results of scientific research, particularly the archeological and literary sciences, we rightly see the arrival of the Greek brothers Cyril and Methodius on the territory of Greater Moravia as an integral part of the progressive traditions that run through our history right up to the present time.

Milan Klusak stated that the year in which we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army we consciously remember the full historic import of the progressive traditions embodied in the Greater Moravian Empire which was the first state uniting today's Czechs and Slovaks.

The exhibit, divided into two parts, displays archeological findings and written documents from the period of the Greater Moravian Empire and shows the influence of Slavic culture on the neighboring Czechs. There are jewelry

pieces from the first half of the 9th century, agricultural implements and household utensils from deposits at Mikulcice and Pohansko near Breclav and the oldest preserved documents of Slavic literature, such as the Kiev letters from the middle of the 10th century, the Prague Fragments, etc.

The exposition, which will be open until the end of August, acquaints the visitor with significant historic events and contributes to a feeling of pride for the lasting values of our rich cultural heritage.

8491

CSO: 2400/405

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GERMAN TV SERIAL DENOUNCED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 May 85 p 6

[Text] Shortly before the fortieth anniversary of the end of the war, West German television concluded a five-part series. "Germans In The Second World War". It was supposed to fill embarrassing gaps in the knowledge about the war on the part of the young generation in West Germany, and serve as a historic reminder for the older generation.

In one respect the series indeed differed from many documentary works that had flooded the store windows of bookstores here under the heading "The Fatal Year Of 1945". The authors of the series showed even the horrors committed by the Nazis in the most diverse places of the world, something that the revanchist Jypka, for example, writing in his almanac "The Last Days In Silesia" had not given the least bit of attention; just like David Irving in his book "Hitler's War", or many other authors.

But even in the TV series the Nazi crimes remained on the periphery of the work, as if they had been included only as an alibi designed to preempt anticipated criticism. In contrast, when depicting alleged atrocities suffered by the Germans, well-known Nazi propaganda films were widely utilized. The destruction of German cities was depicted in painful detail in the "suffering of the civilian population". But the many times greater suffering inflicted earlier by the Nazis in other countries remained obscured in the background of the description of "heroic struggles".

The viewer learned little about the monstrosities of fascism. In contrast, he was left with a colorful rendition of "German military heroism". This perception was also enforced by those reminiscing on the program. They recalled how they fulfilled to the last moment their patriotic duty. Did any of them express, at least belatedly, some regret over their participation? No way! "What else could they have done?" is the closest they would come.

It is obviously unrealistic to expect this type of series to correctly deduce the lesson of history and to present it correctly to the viewers. To do that - judging from the events of the most recent days and the attitude of leading representatives of the West German government - is not at all the concern in these circles.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CZECH-POLISH SEMINAR ON REVANCHISM

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May 85 p 7

[Article by Pavol Minarik: "On Revanchism and Militarism in the FRG"]

[Text] Prague [From our press agency]--the 2-day Czechoslovak-Polish seminar on revanchism and militarism in the FRG ended on Tuesday in the Polish Cultural and Information Center in Prague. The major speeches at it were given by representatives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Polish Institute of Foreign Affairs, and other institutions.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Josef Grousl, said, among other things, that the West German revanchism throughout the postwar period has based its anti-Polish provocations on the thesis that supposedly the final determination of Poland's western borders must be put off until a peace conference and the signing of a peace treaty with Germany. The decision on Poland's western borders was made at the Postupimska Conference and the officials in the FRG are well aware of this. They therefore attack the Postupimska Treaty under various pretexts.

It was the Western powers who very deliberately broke up the unity of Germany and therefore the originally intended peace treaty could not be signed with Germany as a whole. He further said that the territorial revanchism against Czechoslovakia and Poland coming from the FRG is closely connected with the overall unfriendly actions of the West against the socialist countries. The West's goal is to incite revanchism in Europe and to stop and reverse the inevitable historical development from capitalism to socialism.

Adenauer as early as 1949 declared that his government would never agree to the Oder-Neisse boundary and would always demand the "1937 German borders." By the beginning of the 1950's, revanchism had built up its base in the FRG. Various clubs and associations connected with it appeared and the relations between the revanchists, the militarists, and the official circles in the FRG were strengthened.

The current revanchism has parallels in the activities of the nationalistic forces in Germany between the wars.

What we saw a few days ago during the visit of the President of the United States to the FRG and what will take place before long at the Hanover rally

of the so-called Silesian countryman's association [Landmannsschaft] in which Chancellor Kohl will participate show that the policies of the FRG Government, marked by nationalistic tendencies, have become untrustworthy. The only answer to this is the unity and solidarity of all socialist countries.

Anticommunism in the FRG has to be connected with chauvinistic revanchism, emphasized V. Novak in his address. West German revanchism has become a tool of American imperialism in its attempts to disrupt the unity of the socialist society. The revanchists and their countryman's associations are a tool of the governmental policies of the FRG, and the United States and its NATO allies support them. After the deployment of American medium range missiles in Western Europe, the direct Bonn-Washington axis was strengthened and this shows up directly in revanchistic policies. National interests somehow have stayed in the background and the question of the so-called liberation of the East European countries from socialism has come to the forefront. The main thing is that what the West German revanchism is now striving for is actually the primary interest of American imperialism. Therefore, one should not look for the headquarters of revanchism in Munich or Bonn, but right in Washington, said V. Novak, among other things.

6285

CSO: 2400/432

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LONG-TERM SOVIET-CZECHOSLOVAK PLANNING

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpt] The program of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR for the period through the year 2000, which was signed at the end of May in Moscow by Comrades G. Husak and M. Gorbachev and which was published in toto on Tuesday in RUDE PRAVO, is an extraordinarily significant document in the political and economic sense. Albeit somewhat picturesquely, it nevertheless can be called the timetable of joint progress of two socialist countries pertaining to their economies into the 21st century.

The program corresponds to the agreement resulting from last year's economic consultation among the member nations of CEMA at the highest levels, which adopted the resolution regarding the unification of means and forces at the disposal of socialist states toward the fulfilling of strategic goals involved in further economic development.

In the Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, this is the first time that both countries have adopted a 15-year concrete program of cooperation in economics. It is a significant qualitative, and one can say an actual structural change, which heightens the importance of the adopted document. The program solves two problems concurrently--the need for greater prospectivity and greater concreteness.

The more rapid the rate of scientific-technical development, the greater the need to be specific in planning intentions with respect to the more distant time horizons. In the past, it was sufficient to plan development and the application of science and technology from year to year; then the realization was reached that it is more advantageous and more efficient to use a 5-year cycle. However, not even that is sufficient to determine proper goals or to concentrate forces and means and, particularly, for the realization of scientific-technical progress in practice. Therefore, the program which was signed looks forward to the year 2000.

A 15-year period does not by any means mean that there will be more time for everything. On the contrary, time is of the essence and consequently both countries are seeking mutually advantageous paths for joint solutions to problems with greater forces. An important aspect is the expression of the

linkage between solved problems or the setting of progressive goals in such a way that both the Soviet and our economy would have at their disposal all capabilities and such efficiencies which scientific-technical development on a worldwide scale is able to achieve within the specified time horizon--in our case, by the year 2000.

Such a daring intention would hardly be feasible using the forces and means of one national economy but is realistic and within the capabilities of several economies, particularly if they purposefully pool their means and forces. After all, the program of long-term Czechoslovak-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation will not remain the only one within the framework of CEMA; similar programs of cooperation exist between other socialist countries, they will mutually augment each other, support each other and invigorate each other.

The level of the individual national economies is understandably differentiated and mutual programs of cooperation will take these facts into account. But their effective realization will equalize the above-mentioned differences more rapidly than heretofore. Primarily, however, it will strengthen the joint position of CEMA countries in the world economic competition. This is not a factor to be neglected. Concrete results in socioeconomic developments elevate the international political standings and prestige of socialist countries, add weight to the voice of socialist countries even with respect to questions of peace and questions of their defense.

The long-term program of cooperation is, in other words, actually a method of speeding up the pace of acquiring science and technology in universal utilization, in deepening cooperation at all levels and in all sectors, in reliably assuring and more efficiently utilizing the fuels, energy and raw materials resources, etc.

Our party always considered the deepening of participation in international socialist integration to be an indivisible part and prerequisite for speeding up the dynamics of our development. The 16th congress and the resolutions of individual sessions of the Central Committee of the CPCZ urgently challenge us to further deepen cooperation and specialization, to coordinate scientific research work, to develop direct integrating contacts.

This stressed need to cooperate still more closely on an international scale, particularly within the framework of CEMA, is not an expression of faintheartedness, of lack of confidence in the forces and capabilities of our own people. On the contrary--it is inspired and stimulated by an interest to satisfy the needs of our people in a constantly better manner, to master higher tasks. It is the result of the recognition that it is precisely thanks to the closer connection between forces and means, the drawing together of the economies, the constant universal coordination, that it is possible to master more, better and, simultaneously, to strengthen the independence of socialist countries from capitalism.

5911
CSO: 2400/467

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

WORK COLLECTIVE LOOKS IN ON FAMILY LIFE

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 May 85 p 1

[Article by Lubos Kriz: "How Does the Family Live?"]

[Excerpts] We were always opposed to the work collective intervening in the family in an unfeeling, coarse and formalistic manner. This contains a bit of primitivism--that a person would have to regularly confess in front of his co-workers how he lives with his wife, what kind of success he is having in bringing up his children ... and, in the end, such a confession can also be hypocritical, distorting and, thus, superfluous. And the assistance rendered by the collective would be just the same.

However, does that mean that the working collective is one and the family something altogether different, that a high concrete wall exists between both over which no one has any business looking?

No, this is not the way things are and also not the way things should be in the socialist way of life. On the contrary. The working collective should be informed about the families of its members to the maximum; however, not on the basis of some kind of formalistic meetings where uncritical praise is produced or ashes are thrown at the head and the result is mostly such that the entry in the evaluation booklet is then the notoriously double-edged phrase--he lives a good or even exemplary family life. If we were to add up all the sentences which say "he lives a good family life" in the complex evaluations and if we were to compare them with how many families are divorced or are facing divorce, in how many families life has a "triple shape" we could most likely determine the existence of interesting disproportions.

I believe, and it is a thought worthy of polemics and an exchange of views, that at the workplace we know surprisingly little about family life. This is so on the one hand because at the workplace we don't want to know anything about the family or the form of being informed is frequently completely erroneous, distorting and superficial.

Perhaps the topic of today's discussion appears abstract to you; however, we believe that this is an extremely important part of ideological work which is closely connected with life.

Recently, I encountered the following viewpoint: "We get to know our coworker very well from the workplace; he is industrious, responsible and courageous with respect to his attitude to matters having to do with work. It is, therefore, not possible for him to be completely different in his private life, at home." How is it not possible? Do we not have all around us cases in which a person lives one type of life at the workplace and a totally different one at home? At the workplace he dons a mask and at home he puts it aside. At the workplace, for example, he is kind and attentive toward his female colleagues while at home he becomes the enemy of his own wife. Or some other way. At the workplace he does not conceal his views regarding one or another problem; at home, in front of the children and in front of the wife, he says completely different things. Quite simply, duplicity is a characteristic which continues to be seen in our way of life from time to time.

The workplace should be aware of the family life of its workers. The family cannot be taboo, where its members are permitted everything, where it is possible to seal oneself hermetically and to do harm. Harm whom? Well, first of all the children through an erroneous method of education, but also harm oneself through distortion of the character, the environment in the dwelling place which cannot exist within the settlement even if it wanted to be deaf and blind.... The facts are such that frequently much of that which is good which has been brought about by the school or by the workplace can be spoiled by family life. I do not contend that opposite cases cannot exist but obviously the former predominate.

How then to reach into the family so that the entrance by the workplace would be full of feeling, noninsulting, nonintrusive, not stormy, but positively stimulating, friendly, if you will comradely in the best tradition of the word socialist?

An exhaustive answer could clearly not even be given by a conference of psychologists, sociologists and teachers. But still, let us consider together. I have visited many work collectives. I remember those where things were made even more complicated when the collective intervened in a family conflict and where it would have been better had they remained aside. However, there were also such collectives where, during a conflict, they intervened effectively, made the family feel closer, strengthened it morally, maintained that which was seen as being unmaintainable without giving rise to any kind of artificial, unnatural status. And I also know such collectives where it was possible to prevent conflicts. Here, however, relationships between people within the work collectives were at a high level. They knew each other very well, a remark or an indication was enough and everyone understood each other. Advice to a friend was not, in the final analysis, mentorlike in character or unusable. A word had weight because they knew about each other that none of them considered a word to be one thing and an action to be another. It was generally natural for anyone who found themselves in difficulty to turn to his coworkers with his problem. They put their heads together and strove to find a way out.

This is not a matter of forming some kind of ideal mythical workplace where everything is solved as though one would wave a magic wand. Where there are

people there are conflicts, contradictory disputes. But are they to be left alone unsolved, concealed, or retouched? Wherever people are striving to get to know each other mutually, where they are striving to know even each other's relatives, matters are solved more easily. Is it normal for fellow workers, who daily work on important problems, not to get to know each other's wives, children, to avoid debates about the family and to consider the family as an exclusively private matter over long years of working together?

A feeling connection between the family and the workplace is desirable. It is necessary, at each workplace, to consider how this connection can be realized. More inventiveness is called for. Most of all everywhere where we want matters to move forward.

For example, how to solve family problems and an approaching breakup of the family? Should the workplace intervene at all in this kind of thing? This problem is very much more complicated than appears at first glance. Overly much initiative is equally as harmful as not caring. It is true, there are people who consider it a useless loss of energy to consider this problem because, as I have already said, "everyone has enough of his own problems and no one wants to dirty their fingers in the problems of others." Complacency, lack of care, a distaste for helping a person who needs help, these are things which do not honor us.

How then? There is no standard recipe because each case must be approached differently. By intervening into family life, the work collective takes a certain part of the responsibility upon itself for the development of relationships within the family. However, this does not mean that a complacent collective, a collective without interest in family relationships of its own people is not a responsible collective. It is precisely complacency, false comradeship, a lack of courage, fear of risks, it is precisely these things which force the responsibility onto the collective when it is possible, rightfully, to ask questions: "What were you doing, where were you when it was still possible to help?" A family is a matter for husband and wife, children, relatives and ... society. And who out of all society has more jurisdiction with respect to relationships with the family than the work collective of either the wife or the husband. Or are we wrong?

5911

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CARE OF HANDICAPPED IN CSSR

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 May 85 p 5

[Article by Bohumila Michalkova: "One Is Not Alone"]

[Excerpt] At present, over 900,000 inhabitants of Czechoslovakia need special care due to their condition of being permanently handicapped. This number comprises not only recipients of pensions for disabled or partially disabled individuals, and citizens with an altered work ability without any pension, but also handicapped children and young people, including young persons with altered work ability. These are the people preparing for their future vocations.

As for the government program tasks in the field of taking care of disabled citizens, many of them have been fulfilled, such as the establishment, since October of last year, of allowances to seriously disabled persons for necessary modifications of their apartments. These allowances can be granted by National Committees based on the statement of the Social Security Assessment Board of the District National Committee. Their amount may reach up to 70 percent of proven costs, however, it must not surpass the maximum of Kcs 30,000. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs of the republic also issued directives for dealing with assessing and satisfying the special apartment requirements of seriously health-impaired citizens who need easily accessible apartments with no architectural impediments. According to information obtained from Vladimir Marik, deputy minister of labor and social affairs of the CSSR, a significant ruling is about to be published, covering projects, building and reconstruction of objects, which will take care of the needs of citizens with motion or vision impairment.

The national Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, in cooperation with corresponding departments and organizations, has issued rules for using the international symbol of accessibility for gravely movement-impaired citizens, and the international symbol for the hearing-impaired as well. These symbols will mark suitable access routes primarily for wheelchair users, and also buildings and rooms without architectural impediments or those furnished with ramps, etc. The national Ministry of Transportation together with the Union of Disabled Persons of the CSSR have prepared a "Schedule of Projects for Gradual Removal of Architectural Impediments in Transport Systems."

In this country great attention is paid to orthopedic prosthetic footwear. There has been marked improvement in meeting the demand for orthopedic footwear

and wheelchairs for immobilized persons. Wheelchairs will be manufactured by the Baby Carriage Factory in Melnik, based on their license contract with the Ortopedia enterprise in Kiel.

Next to orthopedic prosthetics, one of the primary tasks in our country is to establish the production of hearing aids for the hearing-impaired, and the production of lenses and glasses for people of poor eyesight. We have begun with the testing of several types of lifting devices for immobilized persons which could be used not only in health care establishments, but also in the home.

It seems that there is a growing number of people in need of diet nutrition, which means that a greater assortment of diet and low calorie foods and beverages is demanded. There is still much to be done to meet the needs of consumers concerning both the quantity and the quality of these products.

Priority tasks which have to be solved include a further improvement of both therapeutic rehabilitation and ergotherapy. This involves, first of all, a gradual expansion of the services in demand, furnishing of the missing links in the rehabilitation process, supplying material conditions, and testing new methods. A great contribution in this field has been the establishment of the Department of Therapeutic Rehabilitation of the Charles University School of General Medicine in Prague. This department is in the process of developing model ergodiagnosics and ergotherapy in cooperation with META, a production enterprise of the Union of Disabled Persons. A similar institution has been founded last year in Brno, and we will live to see it also in Slovakia in a short time.

The national Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, together with corresponding departments, is in process of searching for a solution to the question of economic stimulation of organizations for hiring citizens with altered working ability. Attention is paid to the safeguarding of the necessary job opportunities developed for the handicapped, and the interest in hiring them is supported. It is a very significant matter, as attested by the fact that annually it is necessary to place jobwise roughly 35,000 citizens with altered job ability, and to find jobs for 17,000 young people who have finished their basic schooling. At present there are 280,000 disabled persons in the labor force in this country, which amounts to almost 3.6 percent of the total of economically active inhabitants.

9910

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS IN INDUSTRIAL NORTH

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 May 85 p 3

[Article by Vaclav Pergl: "To Prevent Teachers From Leaving"]

[Excerpts] The party's district committee in Sokolov discussed recently the education of our young generation in a very matter-of-fact way, focusing mainly on problems and their eradication. On the agenda was, among other things, the following issue: the district is suffering from great shortages of teachers, particularly in elementary schools. One of the main reasons why female teachers are leaving is to care for their children or to follow their husbands to some other location.

And yet precisely here, in the vicinity of Sokolov, qualified teachers are sorely needed. The district is among those areas in our republic whose population is the youngest. The average age of its residents is 29 years. A new generation is growing here. As it is brought up, so will it face life.

It is natural that our party and state authorities make considerable demands on teachers. They ask them to live for the future, to recognize future trends in the current situation and to apply them. The Sokolov area has many educators who not only can teach according to modern methods but who at the same time inspire in children socialist awareness with deep conviction and by personal example. Such a class teacher is well acquainted with his students and familiar with their family background and with their involvement in after-school activities; he cooperates with the class committee of the PTA, with the sponsoring socialist labor teams and with the Pioneer leaders.

Nevertheless, there are teachers who clearly failed to comprehend their mission. Soon after they have completed their studies they switch to other jobs or leave the district, because they regard their position in the Sokolov area as a stopgap while they resolve their housing problem. Others blame the air pollution as the reason for the termination of their employment. And since the female teachers twice a year accompany the school children to open-air schools, that interferes with their family life. They say that men are not willing to take care of small children for two weeks every year. This argument may be really sincere in some cases, especially in families of teachers whose husbands work in shifts, but in other instances it is just an excuse. And thus, there are fewer and fewer qualified teachers.

Teachers who are now about 50 years old remember well how after their graduation they received their assignment and frequently had to go scores or even hundreds of kilometers from their homes to start teaching in communities where they might never had been before. They did go wherever our society needed them most and often, after they had overcome their initial difficulties, they fell in love with that particular location, with their new place of work and settled there permanently. Above all, they went there to teach and to fulfill their noble mission, and they did not mind giving up some of their conveniences.

The days when every teacher received an assignment are gone forever. Now it depends on the graduates from teachers' colleges to decide where to begin. Unfortunately, most of them do not wish to teach anywhere else but in their birthplace, in the center of their district or province. In brief, it is cozy to stay in their nice home. Those individuals however do not seem to realize the needs of our society.

The painstaking efforts made in the Sokolov area to attract new teachers have not always been successful. Just for illustration: in the current school year the first level of basic schools needed 29 new teachers but got only 16. However four women teachers soon went on maternity leave and one male teacher left for military service. Some of the graduates of teachers college who had applied failed to report in the second level of basic schools. Thus only 21 of the total of 60 new teachers were working as of 1 September 1984. The department of education had to hire 33 employees who lacked the required qualification.

These facts compel us to think--particularly if we take other aspects into consideration--that there are differences even in the quality of teachers' instruction and that some [teachers] are "taking advantage" of their "irreplaceability" and their attitude to their work is indifferent. The shortcomings in communist education are immediately evident and disturbing. Some young students of certain secondary vocational schools act impudently and display tendencies to violence; some politically motivated mischief, lack of respect to our socialist values, symbols of Western culture and an uncritical admiration for it have been observed. The only way to prevent this is to conduct consistently ideological education which makes good use not only of the period of school instruction but also of meetings and various cultural and sports programs. Next to educators and instructors, the foremen and teams in workplaces where young people train for their trade must join forces in that education.

The session of the party's district committee in Sokolov prepared measures to prevent teachers from leaving this district. Naturally, this cannot be accomplished all at once, but if we want our children to see in their teacher a real personality whom they will happily remember many years hence and whose contribution they will appreciate all their lives, then the cadres of educators must be expanded and stabilized.

This decision calls for considerable effort. It may be achieved the sooner the better our teachers realize where our society needs them most, because children are living everywhere and their education depends on all of us. The teachers must contribute to it in a significant way.

9004
CSO: 2400/413

POLAND

PZPR ACTIVITIES CALENDAR: 15-28 APRIL 1985

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish No 10, 8 May 85 p 21

[Unsigned article: "Party Chronicle, 15-28 April 1985"]

[Text] Politburo Sessions:

16 April

--The Politburo evaluated the preparations for the 19th Central Committee Plenum. The Politburo's draft report, "The Place and Tasks of the Intelligentsia in the Socialist Development of Poland," was examined. It was resolved to convene the 19th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee in mid-May of this year.

--The Politburo examined the preparations for celebrating the May Day, the nationwide Victory Day and the 40th anniversary of the return of the Western and Northern Territories to the Motherland.

23 April

The Politburo:

--Examined the preparations and program for the workers' holiday--May Day.

--Considered the sociopolitical and economic situation and found further progress in consolidating the stabilization processes;

--Discussed the course of the reports campaign within the PZPR, held during the first quarter of 1985;

--Discussed the sociopolitical situation within the academic community and considered its social and material conditions.

Conferences and Meetings:

15 April

--First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski met with the Chairman of the SD [Democratic Party] Supreme Committee Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak.

--Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski received, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of existence of the Scientific Society for Organization and Management, representatives of the officers of that society.

16 April

--First Central Committee Secretary Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski received Pyotr N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, heading the official delegation sojourning in Poland on the occasion of the Day of Soviet Culture. Their meeting was attended by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon and the Minister of Culture and Art Kazimierz Zygulski. The USSR Ambassador to Poland Aleksandr Aksyonov was present.

--Eugeniusz Szyr, an activist of the Polish and international worker movement, celebrated his 70th birthday. On that occasion, the Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek handed to E. Szyr a congratulatory letter from the First Central Committee Secretary Premier and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

17 April

--On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Association of Polish Students, in Warsaw was held a meeting of generations of activists of the student movement, organized by the Association's National Council. Those present included Politburo Member Stefan Olszewski and Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon.

18 April

--The Central Committee's Commission on Women ended its 2-week deliberations, chaired by Politburo Member Zofia Grzyb, in Zielona Gora Province. The commission met in Zagan with female war veterans and pioneers of the Zielona Gora Odra River region, and in Zary with activists from the Circles of Rural Housewives. On the second day the members of the Commission took part in a scientific session in Zielona Gora dealing with the role of Lubus women in the integration and development of land in the Middle Reaches of the Odra River on the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic.

--First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received a delegation from the Bulgarian People's Assembly, headed by the chairman of the Assembly and Member of the Bulgarian CP Central Committee Politburo Stanko Todorov.

19 April

--Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski received Prof Stefan Kwiatkowski, chairman of the ZG TNO/K (Main Board of the Scientific Society for Organization and Management), and Docent Stanislaw Smolenski, vice chairman of the ZG TNO/K and chairman of the party members' caucus.

--Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek received a study delegation of the Department of Science and Education, Czechoslovak CP Central Committee, headed by the Department Director Miroslav Doczkal.

--Candidate Member of the Politburo and Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk received a delegation of the Vietnam CP Central Committee toward the end of its visit to Poland. The delegation was headed by Candidate Member of the Vietnam CP Central Committee and Director of the Department of Culture and Art Ha Huan Trudgiem. The reception was attended by the Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Trong Thuat.

20 April

--On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Between Poland and the Soviet Union, a festive concert was given in Warsaw. The concert was attended by, among others, the following members of the Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat: Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Stanislaw Kalkus, Hieronim Kubiak, Zbigniew Messner, Stefan Olszowski, Stanislaw Opalko, Jerzy Romanik, Albin Siwak, Marian Wozniak, Jan Glowczyk, Marian Orzechowski, Florian Siwicki and Waldemar Swirgon. Also present was a Soviet delegation headed by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Culture Pyotr Demichev. The festivities were attended by the USSR Ambassador Aleksandr Aksyonov.

--In Lodz was held a festive meeting on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of existence of the class trade-union movement and the 40th anniversary of its activities in People's Poland, as well as on the occasion of the Day of the Textile, Garment and Leather Industry Worker. The ceremony was attended by the Politburo members Zofia Grzyb and Tadeusz Czechowicz, Candidate Member of the Politburo and Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk and Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

22 April

--The Central Committee's Commission on Culture discussed problems of the literary community. The deliberations were chaired by Politburo Member Hieronim Kubiak.

--Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski received the Chairman of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports under the USSR Council of Ministers Marat Gramov during the latter's visit to Poland.

24 April

--The Central Committee's Commission for Proposals, Complaints and Grievances from the Population assessed the current implementation of the resolution of the 9th Central Committee Plenum concerning letters and complaints received by party echelons and organizations. The deliberations were chaired by Politburo Member Albin Siwak.

--On the occasion of the 75th birthday of the honored worker-movement activist Stanislaw Kowalczyk, at a meeting of the Warsaw Province PZPR Committee, Politburo Member and First Secretary of the Warsaw Province PZPR Committee Marian Wozniak transmitted to the birthday celebrant a congratulatory letter from First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski.

25 April

--In Warsaw was held a scientific session organized by the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Social Sciences [ANS] on the subject of Polish-Soviet cooperation and its significance to the development of the Polish People's Republic. One of the papers presented at the session was by Candidate Member of the Politburo and Rector of the ANS Prof Marian Orzechowski.

--At Mierki near Olsztynek was held a Polish-Soviet roundtable conference on "Scientific Outlook, Socialist Awareness and Religion." Politburo Member and ANS Rector Prof Marian Orzechowski met with the conference participants.

A delegation from the Culture Department of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Zoya Tumanova, first deputy director of that department, was received by Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon during its visit to Poland.

26 April

--Party and state leaders of Warsaw Treaty countries signed at a meeting in Warsaw a protocol extending the period of validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance for another 20-year period. (For an editorial on this subject, see p 3 [of this newspaper].)

27 April

--In Warsaw was held a meeting between First PZPR Central Committee Secretary Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail S. Gorbachev. W. Jaruzelski had invited M. S. Gorbachev to pay a friendly visit to Poland.

--A meeting was held between PZPR Central Committee Politburo Member and Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski and CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Vice Premier Andrey Gromyko.

--PZPR Central Committee Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek met with CPSU Central Committee Secretary Konstantin Rusakov.

--The official inauguration of the Fourth Congress of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski. Also present were the following members of the Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat: Kazimierz Barcikowski, Tadeusz Czechowicz, Jozef Czyrek, Zofia Grzyb, Stanislaw Kalkus, Tadeusz Porebski, Albin Siwak, Florian Siwicki, Henryk Bednarski and Waldemar Swirgon.

--First Central Committee Secretary Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski received PPK [North Korean CP] Politburo Member and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Korean People's Democratic Republic Kim Jon Nam.

At Party Echelons and Organizations:

15 April

--The Siedlce Province PZPR Committee assessed the effectiveness of the handling of complaints, grievances and letters received from the population. The deliberations were attended by Politburo Member Albin Siwak and CKR [Central Audit Commission] Chairman Kazimierz Morawski.

22 April

--To honor the 115th birthday of Vladimir Lenin, a rally of thousands of the inhabitants of Krakow was held in Nowa Huta at the monument to the Leader of the October Revolution. Those present included Politburo Member Jerzy Romanik, Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon and representatives of the USSR Embassy in Poland.

--In Warsaw, "Lenin Days" were inaugurated by a meeting of the activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society in the Nation's Capital. It was attended by Politburo Member Albin Siwak and representatives of the authorities of the Nation's Capital, the USSR Embassy and the Soviet Army.

--In Silesia, in Myslowice Wesolej, was held a rally in front of the monument to V. Lenin. Politburo Member Jerzy Romanik was present.

24 April

--The Krakow Province PZPR Committee discussed tasks relating to the development of the food-processing industry and agriculture in the province in the light of the implementation of resolutions of the 9th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the SD Supreme Committee. The deliberations were attended by Politburo Member Hieronim Kubiak and Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek.

--The Tarnow Province PZPR Committee defined the tasks of ideological work for the province party organization and outlined the tasks for the party echelons

and organizations regarding the ideological influencing of the milieu of the working intelligentsia. The deliberations were chaired by Politburo Member and First Secretary of the Province PZPR Committee Stanislaw Opalko and attended by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski.

25 April

--A party-government delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic to Poland, headed by the Korean CP Central Committee Politburo Member Kim Jon Nam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, toured the Gdansk Coast. At a meeting between the delegation and representatives of the Gdansk province authorities Candidate Member of the Politburo and First Secretary of the Gdansk Province PZPR Committee Stanislaw Bejger briefed the visitors on the sociopolitical situation in the province.

--The Olsztyn Province PZPR Committee discussed the role of the technological community in the socioeconomic development of the province.

--The Ostroleka PZPR Province Committee examined the tasks of party echelons and organizations in strengthening social justice in the context of the resolution of the 9th Central Committee Plenum. The deliberations were attended by Politburo Member Albin Siwak.

26 April

--The Pila Province PZPR Committee discussed the party's activities in rural areas. The deliberations were attended by Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek.

27 April

--The Gdansk Province PZPR Committee evaluated the implementation of the resolution of the 13th Central Committee Plenum concerning the assumptions of cadre policy.

--The Wloclawek Province PZPR Committee considered the possibilities for minimizing or offsetting the production losses due to the severe winter.

Interparty Cooperation:

15 April

--"Days of Gdansk" were inaugurated in Leningrad. The festive inauguration of the "Days" was attended by a delegation of the Gdansk Province PZPR Committee headed by Candidate Member of the Politburo and First Secretary of the Gdansk Province PZPR Committee Stanislaw Bejger.

17 April

--A PZPR Central Committee delegation headed by Politburo Member and First Secretary of the Warsaw Province PZPR Committee Marian Wozniak ended its visit to Laos. Toward the end of its visit the delegation was received by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the LPPR Kasyone Phomvihane.

18 April

--In the presence of Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski the 40th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Postwar Cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union was celebrated at a ceremony in Moscow. On the part of the hosts, the ceremonial meeting was attended by, among others, Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Grigoriy Romanov and CPSU Central Committee Secretary Nikolay Ryzhkov.

19 April

--A PZPR Central Committee delegation headed by Candidate Politburo Member and ANS Rector Marian Orzechowski ended its visit to the Yemen People's Democratic Republic. The delegation was received by the General Secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council Ali Naser Muhammad.

22-24 April

--During a working visit to Czechoslovakia the Chief of the Sejm Chancellery Kazimierz Switala and the Director of the Sejm Bureau at the PZPR Central Committee Edward Szymanski were received by Jan Marko, the first deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (CSR) and chairman of the party members' caucus of deputies to the Czechoslovak Parliament, as well as by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak CP Central Committee and chairman of the CSR Federal Assembly, and Jindrzich Polednik, Secretary of the Czechoslovak CP Central Committee.

24 April

--During his working visit to Prague, Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski was received by the General Secretary of the Czechoslovak CP Central Committee and President of the CSR Gustav Husak. On the same day T. Porebski held talks with Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak CP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, and Mikulasz Benio, secretary of the Czechoslovak CP Central Committee.

25 April

--Tadeusz Porebski met with Secretary of the Czechoslovak CP Central Committee Jindrzich Polednik.

1386
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POLAND

AIR DEFENSE COMMANDER DISCUSSES MODERN WARFARE CONDITIONS

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LADOWYCH in Polish No 3, Mar 85 pp 5-11

[Article by Lt Gen (Dr) Tadeusz Obroniecki, commander, Antiaircraft Defense Troops]

[Text] Lt Gen (Dr) Tadeusz Obroniecki has served in the antiaircraft defense for over 41 years. During the war he fought first with the 1st Antiaircraft Artillery Division, then the 3rd Antiaircraft Artillery Division, commanding a squad, platoon and battery. He served with special distinction at the Warka-Magnuszew [Rivers] bridgehead, in the liberation of Warsaw, at the Neisse River, and at Budziszyn. He was seriously wounded in these battles; he was decorated with the Cross of Gallantry and the Order Virtuti Militari (Order of Military Valor). After the war he served in responsible command positions, including administrative positions in the Antiaircraft Artillery Officers School and commanded the 16th Air Defense Division. He was also deputy artillery commander for antiaircraft artillery in the Polish Military Organization and then in the Polish Army. In 1968 he became chief of Antiaircraft Defense Troops and later commander. In 1960 he graduated from the Polish Army's General Staff Academy and in 1982 he obtained a doctor of military science degree from this institution. He has been entered in the Honor Roll of Soldierly Deeds and has twice been awarded the Ministry of Defense prize, 1st degree.

Combined-arms warfare is extremely complex and dynamic. It is conducted simultaneously on land and in air, throughout the entire depth of dispositions of friendly and enemy forces, using various forces and means of destruction, among which nuclear weapons play the leading role. The opposing sides generally have an enormous combat potential which, if skillfully employed, determines the course and result of the battle.

A large part of the fighting sides' combat potential is made up of forces and means intended for strikes from the air. The forces and means used by the enemy to conduct air attacks are made up of combat airplanes and helicopters, unmanned weapons, cruise missiles, and reconnaissance-attack systems.

In employing these forces and means the enemy executes the assignments intended to achieve the planned goal of the battle, attacking troops and facilities in order to inflict losses which will reduce their combat capability and freedom of maneuver while at the same time keeping his own losses to a minimum.

The battle with these forces and means, because of the purpose for which they are used and the diversity of forms and means applied by us, is of a combined-arms nature and encompasses:

--the destruction and disablement of enemy means of air attack on land (airfields, landing bases) and his infrastructure (bases, depots, reconnaissance and communication systems, command posts, radar stations and aircraft guidance stations), which is executed by attack aircraft, missile and artillery troops, combined-arms sections and tactical units, landing operations by air and unconventional warfare groups;

--the fighting-off of air-attack means in flight at distant and near approaches to combat groups of our own troops and facilities, and also above them, which is executed by antiaircraft defense troops, fighter aircraft, and radar. Experience has showed that this is the basic form of battle. For example, during the USSR Great Patriotic War the number of German planes destroyed in the air was over four times more than on land;

--general antiaircraft defense measures employed by all combat arms and services, i.e.: camouflage, troop concentration and maneuver, and with the use of hand and onboard weapons, direct attack on low-flying air targets, particularly on attack airplanes and combat helicopters. For example, during the Second World War 540 Nazi planes were shot down by hand and machine guns. This was 2.5 percent of the number of targets destroyed by antiaircraft artillery. This form of battle, although it does not ensure that large losses will be inflicted on the enemy's means of air attack and is not regarded as a basic means of attack, nevertheless has an important effect on reducing the effects of air strikes. Therefore, these kinds of undertakings and assignments should be considered in planning and organizing combat actions.

It appears from this that the destruction of airplanes, helicopters, unmanned weapons and cruise missiles in air is the basic form of depriving the enemy of a large part of his combat potential, thus increasing (in our favor) the quantity-quality relationships of forces in combined-arms warfare. These operations are at the heart of modern antiaircraft warfare.

The role of antiaircraft defense in combined-arms warfare is determined primarily by two factors:

--threat from the air, i.e., the possibility that strikes on troops and important facilities can be made by air-attack means and the extent of the losses which can be inflicted;

--the activeness and effectiveness of the battle with air-attack means, whose main goal it is to maintain their own firing and striking power, ensuring them the freedom of maneuver and successful execution of tasks in all types of operations, both on the march and in deployment areas.

These two factors found expression in the words spoken by General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski: "...military forces which cannot effectively oppose threats from the air will not, according to all probability, have much to say on the future field of battle, if they reach that field at all.*"

The importance of these words stems primarily from qualitative changes and a large increase--in comparison with the Second World War--in capabilities of modern means of transport and destruction, and especially their accuracy, power and range.

This means that even a small amount of air-attack means which penetrates the antiaircraft defense system can inflict losses which will reduce the combat capability of our troops and make it difficult for them to execute their assignments on schedule. For example, in order to disable a tank battallion in an attack, according to instruction standards in effect in NATO air forces, in conventional operations, only eight F-4 planes are needed. For a tactical unit command post, four F-4 planes are needed, and for an artillery battery, two F-4's. In World War II, however, this type of operation required 35, 18 and 9 combat airplanes, respectively, i.e., more than four times as many.

Some means of destruction, as, for example, fuel-air and BD-1 air bombs, can destroy people on an over 1 square kilometer area. This is almost equivalent to an area of destruction using a small-caliber nuclear load (approximately 1 kiloton power).

The land-forces aircraft of the NATO states are also a serious threat to our military forces, because they have modern helicopters designed for direct support of land forces, and particularly tank combat and air-operation assault landings.

Cruise missiles and reconnaissance-attack systems, which will be a particular threat to our military forces and facilities, have enormous destruction capabilities.

An examination of the present and anticipated combat potential of the NATO states' air forces shows that the enemy can inflict losses on troops and facilities which will greatly affect their efficiency and combat capability, and achieve its target of operations, but only if it is not detected in time, interferes with our reconnaissance and command subsystems, disables our anti-aircraft artillery and missile groupings, penetrates our antiaircraft defense in selected directions, reaches the designated objectives and successfully executes its planned attacks.

On the other hand, the effectiveness of antiaircraft defense has increased many times over, compared with World War II.

Suffice to say that during World War II even under heavy saturation with anti-aircraft defense means, amounting to 12 antiaircraft guns on 1 kilometer of front, effectiveness in fighting-off Nazi aircraft did not generally exceed

*From a speech by General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski during a drill discussion.

5 percent. Now, when an antiaircraft tactical unit is at full strength of personnel and equipment, effectivity can amount to several and even higher percent of destroyed means of air attack.

Such a high percentage of losses inflicted on the air enemy in successive attacks usually means that he cannot replace his combat planes and helicopters fast enough, and thus in a relatively short time (in 3 to 4 days, normally) his combat potential has been seriously affected and as a consequence he cannot achieved his planned target of operations.

The above-mentioned factors have meant that antiaircraft defense, which in the early 1960's was regarded to be a form of security for combat operations, is now regarded as a type of combat operation itself and constitutes a component part of the combined-arms battle (operation). It plays a principal role in fighting-off air attack means.

This role consists mainly of causing the air enemy to suffer a loss (even before he reaches the designated strike objectives) of such a large part of his forces, means and operation capability, that the combat potential which he has been able to retain after passing through the antiaircraft artillery and rocket zone of fire and the fighter-aircraft interaction zone, will not be sufficient to cut the attack and fire capability of our troops and restrict their freedom of maneuver on the field of battle.

The high effectiveness of modern antiaircraft defense and its characteristics, i.e.: maneuverability of forces and means, ability to operate day and night under difficult weather conditions, resistance to electronic (radar) interference, larger range of firepower and their shorter reaction time, means that in the light of the growing threat from the air, it has become indispensable to the military forces and is one of the important factors which determines the outcome of a combined-arms battle.

At the base of land forces antiaircraft defense is a uniform system of fire in all on-land means of the air defense and fighter aircraft, centrally coordinated, taking into account the enemy's probable intent and the need to provide effective cover, particularly to the troops executing the main task.

Added to this is radioelectronic interference in guidance systems and bombing of on-deck planes and unmanned means of enemy air attack and on-deck and hand gun firepower.

The primary tasks of the land forces antiaircraft defense system are to:

- detect the air enemy and inform the antiaircraft defense, and warn the military forces and facilities being covered about the threat from the air;
- fight off airplanes, combat helicopters and unmanned means of enemy air attack to prevent reconnaissance and strikes against covered forces and facilities;
- destroy, in-flight, cruise missiles and air elements of reconnaissance-attack systems;

--carry on a battle with assault-landing air operation groups while they are in flight and in landing areas.

The antiaircraft defense executes these tasks in close cooperation with the National Air Defense Force, the navy antiaircraft defense forces, and the antiaircraft defense of our neighboring countries. These tasks are executed through:

--good reconnaissance and reporting about the antiaircraft defense situation and warning the military forces and facilities being covered about the threat from the air;

--application of a set of measures aimed at making the air defense system invulnerable to any of the enemy's actions, particularly radioelectronic interference;

--optimal deployment of antiaircraft defense forces and means, taking into account the air enemy's probable options of operation and the military forces and facilities being covered;

--continuous conduct of combat duty-watches performed by the antiaircraft defense forces;

--regular analysis of the needs and possibilities of covering forces and facilities and creating and maintaining a system of fire in order to ensure the required relationship of forces in battle with the air enemy;

--a suitable degree of centralization of command of antiaircraft defense forces and means, ensuring high efficiency and coordination of action during the battle with the air enemy;

--close cooperation of on-land antiaircraft means with fighter aircraft, neighbors, and forces and facilities being covered.

The conduct of a battle with an air enemy, as compared with other types of combat actions, has many characteristics, among which are:

--availability of very limited time to gather information and analyze the situation in the air, assess the feasibility of attacking targets, make decisions pertaining to repulsion of an air raid and delivering tasks to antiaircraft units and subunits and the fighter aircraft assigned to execute the antiaircraft defense tasks;

--the complex and dynamic character of an air situation requires great skill in predicting the air enemy's options of operation, his actual disposition (in space and time), and the precise coordination of the efforts of all elements in order to repulse attacks on forces and troops being covered. This makes it essential that the administrative teams be specialized and that the combined antiaircraft defense command posts be trained on a systematic basis;

--the battle with the air enemy is conducted in a three-dimensional space, in which the forces and facilities being covered and aviation, in addition to

the antiaircraft defense forces and means, operate simultaneously. Hence the need for centralized command over antiaircraft defense and fighter aviation and close cooperation between them and the forces being covered;

--the air enemy can execute a simultaneous attack across the entire depth of the troop dispositions, while objectives of the attack, directions, altitude and time of execution of the air raid, and the types and amounts of means of conveyance and destruction, are not known. During the air raid, in view of the limited time, it is not basically possible to execute a maneuver of antiaircraft defense forces and means. This makes it necessary to organize such a system of antiaircraft defense fire that high effectiveness of cover of forces and facilities can be ensured at every stage of the battle without making changes in the combat disposition;

--the uncertainty as to the time and place the air enemy will attack makes it necessary to maintain antiaircraft defense in constant combat-readiness. This is achieved by maintaining duty-watches, proceeding to successively higher degrees of combat-readiness, conducting fire in motion and from short stops, automating command processes which will provide a reduction of reaction time to a minimum. Hence the requirement that all combat-equipment service personnel and administrative teams of combined antiaircraft defense posts maintain good physical condition, endurance, and ability to active decisively;

--the antiaircraft defense forces have a large number of means for detecting radar which are susceptible to destruction by self-guided air-ground missiles and radioelectronic interference. Therefore it is essential that various forms and methods of radioelectronic warfare be applied.

These characteristics have an important influence on the principles and methods of conducting warfare with the enemy in the air and on the methods of training antiaircraft defense troops.

The growing threat from the air, mainly due to the successive introduction into the armaments of the NATO states' armies of new weapons of destruction, especially the latest combat planes and helicopters, cruise missiles, fire-reconnaissance systems, and weapons for long-range reconnaissance and precision-destruction of objectives (targets) makes it necessary to increase requirements as to the effectiveness of cover of troops and facilities, particularly at very low and low altitudes.

In order to fulfill these requirements to a degree which will ensure that combat efficiency and capability and freedom to maneuver by the forces being covered are maintained, older combat equipment is being replaced with new and more effective means of reconnaissance, fire and command, while still using older-generation assemblies and equipment and maintaining the most favorable cost-effect relationships.

Improvements are also being made in the organizational structure and principles of operation of antiaircraft defense, as well as in the methods by which they are trained and objectively inspected.

In order to increase the effectiveness of cover of troops and facilities, great importance is attached to coordinating all elements of the antiaircraft defense system, particularly at the combined-arms detachment and tactical unit level. Firing-test groupings and all kinds of drills help in this coordination. Improvements are also made in the skills of the antiaircraft defense units to detect and fight off air targets, particularly those operating at very low and low altitudes, and under conditions of radioelectronic interference.

The command and staff leadership of the antiaircraft defense troops are intensively prepared to efficiently plan, organize and conduct antiaircraft defense, in accordance with the decision of the combined-arms commander and the goal and plan of battle.

The main organizational-training effort is directed at increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of antiaircraft defense operations at the level of the combined-arms detachment and tactical unit. Such a direction of operation will be continued and will cover:

--the application of new battle regulations and the introduction into training of suitable combat-operation instructions, as well as new training and firing programs;

--in training the leadership of the antiaircraft defense forces at the tactical level and the commands and staffs of antiaircraft units:

a) improving skills for planning the efficient utilization of antiaircraft defense forces and means at the combat-arms detachment and tactical-unit level;

b) increasing the efficiency of organizing universal reconnaissance, particularly at very low and low altitudes while using all available means and methods for detecting air targets;

c) increasing skills for organizing, at tactical levels, a system of anti-aircraft fire while using artillery-missile squads and commanding mixed antiaircraft defense combat groups;

d) improving the organizing of fighting-off low-flying air targets, particularly helicopters, mixed tactical air groups and cruise missiles;

e) establishing habits of organizing antiaircraft defense combat operations directly in the field (reconnaissance, fire guidance, cooperation, and technical and special security);

f) organizing and executing undertakings aimed at increasing the survivability of antiaircraft defense forces and means;

--in training antiaircraft squads:

a) obtaining greater efficiency in detecting and identifying air objectives and transmitting information to antiaircraft defense fire centers and command posts;

b) improving skills in directing fire, particularly by mixed antiaircraft squads;

c) coordinating training schedules, tactical drills and combat-training firings, and means of reconnaissance, command and fire within the antiaircraft defense squads in order to achieve efficiency in combat operations and reduce reaction time in fighting-off the enemy's air attack means;

d) ensuring continuity and effectiveness of antiaircraft defense combined-arms detachments and squads by synchronizing the combat operations of anti-aircraft fire teams and dispositions being covered and effectively attacking detected air targets;

--conducting special-combat training and other lessons, and also tactical drills and firing-range drills efficiently, economically and on a high level, so that results are commensurate with outlays (cost), and that materials and time are used to the optimum;

--modernizing and further expanding the training facilities and providing the necessary conditions so that new and effective means of reconnaissance, command and fire can be introduced into combined-arms detachments and tactical units.

The execution of these organizational and training plans will help to increase and maintain the required combat capability of the antiaircraft defense forces and ensure that they can perform their tasks in a combined-arms battle.

9295

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POLAND

POMERANIAN DISTRICT COMMANDER DISCUSSES PAST, CURRENT ACTIVITIES

Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 11, 12 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Lt Gen Zbigniew Blechman, Pomerania Military District commander, by Boleslaw Sznajder; date and place not specified]

[Text] Forty years have passed since World War II ended. Ten years later the socialist states signed the Warsaw Pact. The anniversaries of these memorable events coincide with the 40th anniversary of the Pomerania Military District. We talk with the district commander, Lt Gen Zbigniew Sznajder, about the important achievements made during this period.

[Question] Comrade General: These memorable anniversaries are of great historical and ideopolitical significance to all of our people. But the soldiers in this district, those who liberated this land--the land on which the military district is now stationed--and who then took an active part in developing it, see these anniversaries in a very special way...

[Answer] Indeed, they are very meaningful to us because they remind us of the path we have tread since those difficult days on the front and the postwar years, down to the present day when we can count up those achievements and define tasks for the future. However, in reflecting on the past we can draw one conclusion: namely, that the district troops always, and with complete dedication and self-sacrifice, executed their assigned tasks with the posture expected of them by the party leadership and the people's authority. Today we can say proudly that the soldiers of the Pomerania Military District in many difficult social situations have remained loyal to their soldier's oath and have proved that they are worthy of their designation as defenders and builders of the Polish People's Republic.

[Question] What were the Pomerania Military District's assignments during the initial period of its functioning?

[Answer] They had many assignments. The land had to be cultivated and sown so that the starving country could be fed. The economy had to be lifted from ruin. The citizens had to be provided protection on the newly liberated lands and the decisions of the people's authority had to be put into effect.

Still it was not possible to put away the weapons because a reactionary underground opposed the new order in the country with force of arms. Our soldiers, therefore, had to safeguard the nation's conquests. They protected state buildings, critical industrial plants, and the communication networks. During the period of agricultural reform they protected the peasants against gangs. To ensure that the people's referendum in 1946 and the first elections to the Legislative Sejm in 1947 could proceed peacefully, over 600 protective-propaganda groups were activated. Almost 7,000 soldiers in our district were included in these groups. Furthermore, current training assignments had to be conducted, facilities expanded, and quarters for newly formed units had to be prepared.

[Question] How large was the military district's contribution to the rebuilding of the national economy in the Pomerania and Kujawy regions?

[Answer] During 1945-1946 alone our soldiers eliminated over 12 million bombs, mines and shells. They checked out and cleared almost 77,000 places of mines. They cleaned up and turned over to the national economy 400 buildings of state importance, 1,500 road and railroad bridges, 40,000 kilometers of roads, and 120,000 hectares of arable land, meadows and pastures. Elimination of illiteracy was almost an important matter. From June 1947 to March 1951 over 4,000 persons completed courses for semiliterates and illiterates. In addition, several score vocational courses were organized in the district units, giving the economy over 3,500 specialists, including more than 1,200 tractor-drivers...

[Question] The new civic awareness and the new-system rules began the integration of our society into a struggle for a better tomorrow. This also integrated the goals facing society and the military ...

[Answer] As far back as the 17 July 1946 Polish Army High Command Order No 181 it was stated that we never asked whether military regulations provided that a soldier should plow, sow and reap for a peasant, that he exchange his rifle for a book and newspaper, and go to the people with words of information and truth. But that is how it was and that is how it is up to now. That, after all, is our calling, which stems from the people's character of our army. That is why we always went and will go where Poland has to be defended not just with a rifle but with a hammer, a plow, a word, a personal example... Thus we are not only helping to develop the economy but we are making an important contribution in the area of civic and patriotic-defense upbringing of youth. The number of skilled workers in different, often-scarce occupations, who each year after transferring into the reserves add to the cadre of specialists in various workplaces can be counted in the hundreds of thousands. Regardless of qualifications, they take out of the army other attributes just as important as vocational skills: lasting habits of order, discipline, the ability to live in a group environment, and respect for good organizations and efficient management...

[Question] The district soldiers, including those in the reserves, passed an important test of civic maturity and awareness during the period of martial law...

[Answer] During this difficult period of progressive anarchism in our country and the breakdown of social and state structures, the military service

served as a focal point for the concentration of healthy national forces for the struggle against the distortions and counterrevolutionary forces. Answering the call of the party and the supreme state authorities, 370 territorial operational groups went out into the district. They gave support to the organs of state administration on the primary level in solving economic tasks and social-defense problems. They also helped to eliminate various social deformations and degenerations and made a definite contribution in disseminating the truth about the real situation in the country and about the internal and external threats to the national existence. And later, in executing martial-law decisions, they fulfilled their patriotic and civic duty by blocking the road to counterrevolution and civil war. There was no wavering in our ranks and the well-known statement that "we will defend socialism just as independence is defended" was unequivocally understood and implemented.

[Question] People determine the strength, cohesiveness and morale of every collectivity. It is the people on whom the full execution of tasks and success depends. But a certain inspiration is also needed.

[Answer] The driving force of all kinds of activity in the military service and socio-occupational work always was and is well-conceived and properly directed ideopolitical and explanatory work in the district. Out of the inspiration of party and youth organizations a number of important initiatives were undertaken in the Pomerania Military District in order to strength military discipline and order, socialist interpersonal relations, and improve social-welfare and service conditions. It is sufficient to list the values ensuing from such calls as "A soldier is a comrade-at-arms," "Every officer, every party member in uniform is a trained Marxist," and "Soldier-defender and co-creator of socialist Poland " The principle of action, formulated by General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski in the statement "Everyone does his own job, everyone works well, everyone is checked-up on and held accountable," is permanently entrenched in our circles.

[Question] Important historical anniversaries always provoke deep reflections on the time that has passed and related events.

[Answer] That is true. And that is precisely why we want to take advantage of this anniversary to reinforce the moral and political cohesiveness and unity of our ranks, to establish dedicated civic attitudes in our soldiers, and at the same time to acquaint the people in our regions with the duties and obligations ensuing from the defense functions of the army and the civil-defense formations. We are all aware of our internal and external threats. In the face of economic sanctions and interference in Polish affairs, the echoes of revisionist hysteria emanating from beyond the Elbe [River], the dangerous arms race and the execution of Reagan's "star wars" plans, our tasks are obvious. Thus, too, we have a duty to continue to perfect our defense and social-upbringing function and to actively participate in the daily life of the country, in solving its most important problems.

Taking advantage of this special occasion, on behalf of the command, the military council, and with the authority of the PZPR district committee and the entire personnel staff of the Pomerania Military District, I would like to give

sincere thanks to our friends and well-wishers who regularly help us in our training-upbringing work and actively work in behalf of the country's defenses.

I send especially warm greeting to the veterans of battle and work and to the soldiers in the reserves, wishing all of them further success in their work and service for our fatherland, the Polish People's Republic, and in their personal life.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

9292

CSO: 2600/805

POLAND

ACTIVITIES OF JOZEF BEM MILITARY PREPARATORY SCHOOL DESCRIBED

Warsaw CZATA in Polish No 8-9, 14-28 Apr 85 p 13

[Article by (J.B.): "Here are Taught Mechanics and ... Future Officers"]

[Text] The League in Schools

The Gen Jozef Bem No 1 Vocation Schools' Group (VSG) in Ciechanow, a conglomerate of schools mainly directed at training mechanics, has for many years been a good source of candidates for military academies and higher officers' schools. Each year several graduates of the school vie for officer-cadet epaulets and win them, despite difficult, often-competitive examinations and equally stringent medical boards. Could it be that the school's patron, General Bem, helped the mechanic students in requalifying themselves for officers in the artillery, communications and other special military branches?

Primarily the students in VSG No 1 are familiarized with matters dealing with the country's defense, the military, and military traditions. Even the stairwell is literally covered from top to bottom with diplomas obtained by persons representing the school in various defensive-sports competitions organized by the local and provincial National Defense League (NDL), various illustrations dealing with military subjects, beginning with military ranks all the way up to information on officers and cadet schools and photographs of the school's graduates who are now students in military schools or are already officers. One of the showcases contains a photograph of Lt Andrzej Tyszkiewicz, top student in the Higher Mechanized Troops Officers School in Wroclaw, now a student in the Frunz Military Academy in Moscow. Next to him are photographs of officer cadet Andrzej Przychodny, student in the Higher Naval School, cadet Kazimierz Krupinski, platoon officer-cadet Stanislaw Tartas, and others. Many students who see these photos determine to follow the example of their older colleagues.

Next to the diplomas and photographs are rifle targets with the names of those students who were able to "shoot" a perfect 50 out of 50 score with a miniature rifle. In what other school can you find such things?

Other propaganda sources for the military and national defense include the school's National Remembrance and Military Traditions Hall and numerous meetings with soldiers and officers, including the graduates of this VSG who maintain

close contacts with their school and visit it during their furloughs. Others who come to meet with the students are combat veterans, "September" soldiers [invasion troops], persons from the resistance movement, old front-liners--participants in the combat lines from Lenino to Berlin, as, for example, reserve Second Lt Rozalia Pasternak, who was a front-line nurse in the Kosciuszko Division. Her faded uniform on which numerous decoration ribbons appear is one of the exhibits in the National Remembrance Hall.

The school's National Remembrance Hall, which exists since 1974, is located in the lobby, separated by a decorative metal railing. The Remembrance Hall was initiated by the school's NDL circle, whose advisor is reserve Capt Michal Geryszewski. The showcases contain exhibits pertaining to Soviet Army soldiers who died during the liberation of Ciechanow in January 1945. These are helmets and parts of weapons. Here, too, are exhibits pertaining to Polish soldiers of September 1939--rusty rifles, helmets, parts of uniforms, and also parts of weapons used by soldiers of the People's Polish Army. These items were collected by the school's students during the stay when they were camping in the area of the Pomeranian Embankment. Included are a helmet from a soldier of the 3d Inf Regt, 1st Div (the Kosciuszko division), a coat from a prisoner in a concentration camp, a dress from prisoner at Ravensbruck, and concentration camp cards and letters. These objects were obtained at meetings with combat veterans and former concentration-camp prisoners organized by the school's NDL aktiv. The exhibits are enhanced by many pictures and photographs connected with historical events and the struggle and martyrdom of the Polish nation.

People who have rendered service in battle and work for People's Poland are often guests of the school, are present at training lessons and at meetings held after school hours. Their recollections and reflections are an emotional experience for young people and inspire patriotism in them. VSG students, especially the graduating classes, travel to officers schools and military units during the "Open Barracks Days." Talks with officer-cadets, visits to the area where they are quartered and their training facilities allow the youth to become better acquainted with daily military life, its romanticism and the hardships of military service.

In the eyes of the school management and the teaching staff, all of this upbringing activity is not just directed at "turning out" candidates for officers or cadets, because after all only several of several hundred graduates will become such candidates.

--We are preparing skilled workers for industry, for the economy, says the school director, Jozef Szymanski. But after all, we are bringing up citizens also. Military affairs, the need for defense, the traditions of the military and liberating wars, particularly the last one, inculcate patriotism in our youth, so necessary in seeking a motivation for good work in a profession--in every profession.

The school's NDL circle, which attracts from 200 to 250 defense-activity enthusiasts each year, is a valuable ally in the school's training-upbringing work to gain the commitment of the younger generation. The president of the circle during this school year is a fourth grade student in the Engineering Education College, Tomek Goralczyk, and the board of the school's circle

is composed of both youthful community workers and top students: Cezary Kowalski, Pawel Kucinski and Michal Ziolkowski. The defensive-sports section is particularly active. The fact that VSG No 1 students take first place in various sports events organized at the town and province level clearly demonstrated their activity on the sports arena. Twice in recent years NDL members took first class in the general class at the Defensive Summer Sports Provincial meet and they intend to repeat these wins for the third time so as to gain permanent possession of the traveling trophy donated by Jerzy Wierzchowski, Ciechanow governor.

The defense training teacher and NDL advisor is reserve Capt Michal Geryszewski, graduate of the Defense Education Dept of the Higher Pedagogical School. Geryszewski is an educator of 35 years' standing and is completely dedicated to working with youth. Almost half of the secondary-school seniors choose defense training as their optional subject in their final exams. This indicates the liking of the subject--the return to it after a 2-year interruption, for defense training ends in the third grade. Geryszewski also heads a study club which conducts reviews of such lessons as tactics, topography, health training, etc., subjects dealing with defensiveness and the practice of various sports disciplines by youth. It is not surprising that VSG graduates are so well-prepared for higher military schools. Last year, after passing their finals, eight graduates of this school donned officer-cadet uniforms. Thus, as part of required NDL activity, the youth are perfecting their defensive-sports skills, improving their proficiency and physical vigor, learning to throw grenades, run in full combat gear, and fire accurately from a rifle. Defensive sports and track athletics have brought high recognition to the school. Each year competitions for the Pedagogical Council trophy are organized. Every class must be represented in these competitions. The VSG director himself recites from memory the names of the medalists from the last NDL athletic meet--in all age classes, at that: youngsters, juniors and girls--who do not take second place to their classmates even though they will probably not become officers. The list of leading sportsmen from this school is a long one. It begins with Slawomir Szumski, twice a gold medalist in the provincial athletic meet, winner in track athletics and the multi-event sports proficiency contest, Andrzej Drazkiewicz, Slawomir Sadowski, Pior Dombrowski, Wlodzimierz Smiecinski, Krzysztof Gotowicki...

That is how ambition, diligence and regular training pays off. Each spring eliminations are held in the school in particular sports disciplines at the grade level. Then for 6 weeks competitions are held for entrance into the finals at the school level. These finals traditionally are held on Victory Day. The best students are able to demonstrate their skills in such disciplines as track athletics, multi-sports proficiency and rifle matches. All of the teachers and the remaining students root for the best teams and the competitions' rich artistic setting underscores the historical conquest of fascism.

The members of the school's NDL circle organize many different functions connected with defense, anniversaries of historical events, and enhance the exhibits in the school's Remembrance Hall, which was established at the inspiration of the circle's advisor, Capt Geryszewski.

--It is difficult for me to determine the point at which my duties as a teacher end and my community work begins, Geryszewski says. I believe that a teacher's work cannot consist merely of performing one's duties. An educator can only be satisfied with the results of his work when he is able to develop in his students the sense of a need to increase knowledge. In my case this is the knowledge of and liking for defense. The honor paid to our school by awarding it a medal "For service to the National Defense League" and awarding the "Meritorious NDL Worker" to several students is for me personally the highest reward for my daily work. A community aktiv does not spring up by itself. A suitable climate must exist in order for self-sacrificing activity to take place. Through our joint efforts we have been able to create such a climate...

And herein lies the answer to the question why even stringent medical boards, which mercilessly block weaklings from becoming officers, are not an obstacle to graduates of the Ciechanow schools whose patron is a famous general, a hero of the Polish and Hungarian nations.

9295
CSO: 2600/806

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU121820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1704 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/6/1985--On Wednesday, June 12, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received a delegation of the Japan-Romanian Parliamentary Group of Friendship, led by Osamu Inaba, [spelling as received] member of the House of Representatives, chairman of the group, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview, the atmosphere of which was cordial, emphasis was placed on the relations of friendship between Romania and Japan that registered a continual development over the last few years, expressing the wish that these fine ties should expand still further in the future, on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane, as well as in other domains. In this context, the significant role was highlighted devolving on parliaments and parliamentarians, as well as on the two countries' parliamentary groups of friendship in strengthening and boosting Romanian-Japanese collaboration, achieving a better acquaintance and rapprochement between the two peoples, to mutual benefit, for the benefit of the cause of understanding and cooperation among nations.

Aspects were also approached relating to the world political situation. It was assessed that, under the current extremely complex and serious international circumstances, it was imperative that all states, whatever their socioeconomic system, all peoples should firmly work for the cessation of the dangerous arms race and a passage to disarmament, nuclear in the first place, the removal of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe that looms over mankind, the peaceful settlement of inter-state differences, the establishment worldwide of a climate of detente, security, confidence and productive collaboration among nations.

Moreover, it was underscored that parliaments could and should make a growing contribution to the constructive resolution of the major problems confronting mankind, the attainment of the ideals of peace, liberty, independence and progress of all nations.

CSO: 2020/143

ROMANIA

USSR BODIES THANK ROMANIAN LEADERS FOR CABLE

AU131321 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicola Ceausescu, RCP secretary General and president of the SR of Romania,

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania

Esteemed comrades:

On behalf of the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR extend thanks to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government of the SR of Romania, and all the working people of the SR of Romania for the warm greetings and best wishes conveyed on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism.

We express our belief that the fraternal relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation between our parties and countries will further strengthen and develop in the interests of the Soviet and the Romanian peoples and in the name of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and of increasing efforts in the struggle for peace and for ensuring international security.

The CPSU Central Committee,

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

The Council of Ministers of the USSR

CSO: 2020/143

ROMANIA

SIGNIFICANCE OF VICTORY OVER FASCISM EXAMINED

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 8, 5 May 85 pp 16 - 20

[Article by Lt Gen Dr. Ilie Ceausescu: "The Historic Significance and the Lessons of the Great Victory Over Fascism"]

[Text] The 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, an event of epochal importance in mankind's history, is marked by the entire progressive world with a feeling of great responsibility for mankind's fate. At this time of celebration all the nations are dutybound to memorize all the lessons of what fascism meant and what the victory over it meant for the great cause of freedom, independence, and progress for all the nations. The conclusions and lessons that emerge from the greatest conflagration in world history must be recalled particularly now, when international life is tenser than ever since the war and when the continuous stockpiling of nuclear arms poses an enormous threat to the very existence of human civilization.

The Romanian people celebrate the glorious jubilee of the victory over fascism with a feeling of legitimate pride for having made a direct material and human contribution to the fierce battle waged by the antihitlerite coalition to defeat the most dangerous enemy of national freedom and independence, and of peace and progress in the entire world.

A Conflagration Unparalleled in Mankind's History

In the entire history of the world there had never been a war of such a magnitude, involving such huge military machineries, and costing as many lives and as much material damage as did World War II. Over 110 million men fought in the two opposed camps, and several tens of millions of the combatants were wounded or killed. Altogether, in the almost 6 years of ravaging war, the world lost approximately 50 million people (military and civilian). The heaviest losses were incurred by the European nations--about 40 million--and it was on our continent that the most extensive ground and air battles of the entire war were fought. The greatest human losses were suffered by the Soviet Union with 20 million dead, followed by Poland with 6 million, and Yugoslavia with 1.7 million. The German nation had 13 million dead, wounded, and missing. In Asia, China lost the largest number of people, 5 million, while Japan lost 2.5 million (among those, out of the 350,000 civilian killed, almost 270,000 were victims of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki). The other continents also suffered massive losses of human lives: North America lost over 300,000; Australia and New Zealand about 40,000, and Africa 10,000. Thus, all mankind was affected by the murderous war in which the majority of the countries suffered considerable losses of human capital.

Equally enormous were the financial and economic resources spent during World War II. That was, in fact, the most costly war of all times, and caused the

greatest destruction of material assets ever known in history. The huge sum of \$4,700 billion was spent for military purposes in the world in the first half of the 20th century—including the period of the war and the time required to eradicate its consequences. Out of this astronomic sum, \$4 billion were spent exclusively for the war. In other words, 85 percent of the total military budgets of the world of the first half of the century were spent in the 6 years of the greatest conflagration in history, although in the same 50 years there had been another world war between 1914 and 1918, and scores of local wars.

The military operations of World War II spanned huge areas of the world. Most of Europe, large expanses in Asia and Africa, and much of the earth oceans were affected by military actions, altogether 22.5 million square km, which was 5.5 times more than in World War I. The battles were fought on the territories of 19 European, 10 Asian, and 11 African states.

The means of warfare used attained stunning levels. In September 1939, the states involved in the conflict had 60,000 artillery guns, about 8,000 tanks, and 12,000 fighter planes; by 1945 those figures had swollen enormously: 360,000 artillery guns, almost 50,000 tanks, and over 120,000 planes. Air bombings acquired frightening scope. The Hitlerite air force dropped about 74,000 tons of bombs over England, while the allied air forces dropped almost 2 millions tons of bombs over Germany and the other Axis countries. Alone the U.S. Air Force dropped 500,000 tons of bombs over Japan. Consequently, the destruction was enormous: whole towns and villages were razed to the ground, hundreds of thousands of lives wasted, and invaluable treasures of art and culture lost forever.

Nevertheless, World War II meant more than incalculable losses of human lives and material destruction unprecedented in the history of military conflicts: it brought to the fore the extreme harmfulness of the policy of force and dictate, violation of national sovereignty and independence, and brutal interference in the internal affairs of other states. Thus, both on the eve of and during the war, the big fascist powers terminated the statal existence of several peoples, and many states suddenly disappeared from the political map of the world. In Europe, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia ceased to exist as independent states as a consequence of military-political pressure or war. Other states, such as Romania, were robbed of extensive territories, thus suffering arbitrary and serious damage to their territorial-political integrity. "The policy of imperialist expansion," our party secretary general stated, "began with the violation of treaties and agreements and with contempt for international laws, continued with the invasion of small countries—Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland first, then Romania somewhat later—and culminated in the attacks on the peoples of western and northern Europe, including France and England."¹

The fascist aggression brought about the occupation of a considerable number of states, whose peoples were deprived of their legitimate right to national independence and sovereignty. Under permanent military occupation, puppet and collaborating governments were installed in those countries; those were totally subservient to the occupation forces and served as their tools in putting down the resistance movements of the enslaved peoples.

The genesis and the entire unfolding of World War II clearly highlighted the profoundly nefarious consequences of the policy of the fascist big powers of dividing and redividing the world into spheres of influence and domination and incorporating into them a large number of peoples, against their wishes, for the purpose of political-military domination and economic exploitation. One of the illustrative examples of this policy was the agreement--which, according to some documents, may even have taken the form of treaties-- between Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and militaristic Japan to divide the entire world into spheres of influence and domination.

On the very eve of the outbreak of the war, in order to quench Nazi Germany's expansionist thirst, and in the vain hope that the conflict could thus be averted, the western powers concluded treaties and accords that sacrificed the national independence and sovereignty of smaller countries. They thus made it easy for Nazi Germany to acquire additional spheres of influence and domination. "Life demonstrated," the RCP secretary general stressed, "that the Munich agreements and all the treaties and accords concluded with Nazi Germany not only did not curb its aggressive policy, but on the contrary, encouraged it to pursue its aims of invasion and domination of other peoples. Nations in Europe and on other continents paid dearly for the concessions, short-sightedness, and betrayal of certain ruling circles of the time."²

By unleashing World War II, the fascists hoped to establish their domination in the world at the expense of other big powers. They built up an ideological arsenal, made up of pseudo-scientific theories, in order to divide the nations into "superior" and "inferior," and decreed the need to establish the rule of the former and to physically exterminate the latter or turn them into slaves. The purpose of the war was to implement those aberrations, and in the course of it, the fascist devised a whole system for destroying the peoples considered "inferior:" extermination and labor camps, mass executions, and deprivation of culture and civilization.

At the same time, during World War II, the fascists tried to forcibly liquidate all democratic institutions, to ban the free exercise of fundamental human rights, and to forge a world based on brute force and on the most savage instincts. The domination of the "master race"--a small elite manufactured ad-hoc in Nazi ideological "laboratories"--over masses of slaves deprived of the most elementary human rights was the final objective of fascism, and that would have been the final outcome had they won the war started in 1939.

The aims for which the fascists launched the biggest conflagration in mankind's history were world domination, the liquidation of democracy and national independence and sovereignty, and the invasion and enslavement of other peoples. "World War II was the direct outcome of the imperialist policy of domination over other peoples and of redividing the world into spheres of influence. This policy was clearly exhibited in Hitlerite Germany's aspirations to world domination. While fascism was the dictatorship of the most reactionary forces of the exploiting classes, Hitlerism was, additionally, the most brutal form of enslavement, domination, and oppression of other peoples."³

The Decisive Role of National Struggle

In its entirety, World War II was a fierce battle between progressive and democratic forces of the world opposed to the expansionist aims of the fascist big powers, and the most reactionary forces of imperialism, to crush the most dangerous peril that ever threatened mankind. Destroying fascism, that extremely serious threat to the freedom and independence of the peoples of the world, was a genuine historical necessity stemming from the objective laws of progressive evolution.

The primary historic significance of the victory over fascism in World War II lies in the fact that the world's nations, through the blood shed and the material sacrifices made, prevented fascism from attaining world domination and eliminated its most nefarious form: German Nazism.

In order to achieve this historic victory as was required by the objective laws of human development, all freedom-loving peoples and all the states which viewed national independence and sovereignty as inalienable attributes of their autonomous life had to pool their efforts together.

As is known, World War II broke out on 1 September 1939, when Nazi Germany attacked Poland. Many other countries in the west, north, and south-east of Europe were then attacked one after the other, and on 22 June 1941 the Third Reich attacked the Soviet Union in flagrant violation of the agreements signed. On 7 December 1941 militarist Japan attacked the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, in the Pacific. From that moment, the war became a world war.

Destroying the military might of the big fascist powers required years of unrelenting fighting and a great concentration of energies and resources from all the nations of the antifascist coalition.

Most prominent among the states that fought against fascist imperialism was the Soviet Union, whose people bore the brunt of the anti-Hitlerite war. The Soviet-German front was the main theater of confrontation in World War II, where the largest number of divisions of the Hitlerite Reich were crushed and its most important human and material resources were annihilated. Thus, by the summer of 1944 the Wehrmacht had about 15-20 more divisions on the German-Soviet front than on all the other fronts, and after the allied landing in Normandy and until the end of the war 1.8-2.8 more (for comparison purposes, in June 1941 there were 190 German divisions on the German-Soviet front and 9 on the other fronts, while in January 1945 the respective figures stood at 195.5 and 107 large units). At the same time, the Soviet Union's entry in the war against Japan in August 1945 hastened the final defeat of Japanese imperialism and ended its hegemonistic aspirations in Asia.

The contribution of the big western powers was of a particular importance for defeating Nazi Germany and militarist Japan. The U.S. and British forces fought the Axis in Africa, Europe, and Asia, in the Atlantic and Pacific, and made a valuable contribution to the final victory.

The resistance movement of the occupied nations constituted a considerable force in the struggle against imperialism and fascism in World War II. It was

carried out under the banner of regaining national independence and sovereignty and restoring their unity; under the leadership of progressive forces, primarily communist parties, it rallied together social classes and categories of diverse political and ideological persuasions. In France and Yugoslavia, Greece and Norway, Albania and Czechoslovakia, Poland, China, and Korea, Vietnam, the Philippines, and so forth, the masses resolutely took up the fight against the occupation and destroyed many of its military forces. In some countries, such as Yugoslavia in Europe and China in Asia, the resistance became a national liberation war and opened up regular battle fronts against the occupation forces.

Romania and the Romanian people are legitimately proud of their valuable military and economic contribution to the victory over international fascism. Having entered the anti-Hitlerite war through an act of national sovereignty and complete independence, without any agreement, convention, or treaty with the allied forces, our country threw all its military resources against Nazi Germany and Horthyst Hungary, thus hastening the victory of the allied nations.

The antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of August 1944, organized and launched under the leadership of the RCP, and joined by the entire army and all the people from the very first moment, marked a turning point in World War II. Between 23-31 August 1944 the Romanian army, in conjunction with the patriotic guards and supported by the people, liberated the central and southern parts of the country—approximately 150,000 square km—from fascist occupation, and destroyed and captured over 60,000 Wehrmacht troops. This Romanian victory had a considerable impact on the war as a whole, shortening it by about 200 days. The southern flank of the Soviet-German front was shifted during this period by 400-800 km to the west; the German strategic machine in the Balkans was thrown in hopeless disarray, and the Danube valley—the most direct route of military penetration from southeast Europe to the Third Reich—was efficiently used by the Soviet troops, in close military alliance with the Romanian army.

Pursuing its operations against the Hitlerite and Horthyst troops, the Romanian army, side by side with the Soviet army, fought to liberate the north-west area of its national territory—torn away from it on 30 August 1940 under the odious fascist diktat of Vienna—then fought and shed blood in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Austria until the final defeat of Nazi Germany. In the course of more than 260 days of fighting, from 23 August 1944 until 12 May 1945, the Romanian army put into battle about 540,000 men, of which almost 170,000 were killed, wounded, or missing.

Our soldieres won everlasting glory. More than 300,000 of them were awarded Romanian, Soviet, Hungarian, and Czechoslovak orders and medals for bravery and heroism on the battle front. Bravely and resolutely breaking the fierce opposition of the enemy, the Romanian army traveled about 1,700 km from the Black Sea to Bohemia, scaled 20 mountains, forged 12 major waterways, liberated 8,717 localities (including those liberated between 23-31 August 1944), and inflicted on the enemy losses equaling 14 Wehrmacht divisions. At the same time, the Romanian people, mobilized by the fiery injunction of the communist party—"All for the front, all for the victory!"—gave all their material and human support to the anti-Hitlerite war; their economic contribution totaled

the huge amount \$1.2 billion (at 1938 rates), or the equivalent of 4 times Romania's budget in 1938 or 4 times its national income in 1945.

Romania's contribution to the great victory of May 1945, which ranks our country fourth among the anti-Hitlerite coalition--after the Soviet Union, the United States, and Great Britain--won wide international recognition and appreciation. Equally significant along this line is the fact that in July 1945, the Romanian head of state was awarded the highest Soviet war distinction, the Victoria Order, which was only granted to four other personalities from the states allied to the Soviet Union in World War II. As the RCP secretary general pointed out, "The Romanian people showed, in the struggle waged at the side of the Soviet army against fascism, that they had nothing in common with the antisoviet war, that they were firmly on the side of the fascism opponents, and fought for peoples' freedom and for their democratic development."⁴

Eternally Topical Lessons of History

The political-military events of World War II bear valuable lessons for the current times and for mankind's current endeavors to ensure a peaceful development, shielded from destructive wars and characterized by respect for national independence and sovereignty and by the forceful assertion of the principles of international law.

The great human losses and enormous material destruction of the past world war clearly illustrate the serious consequences of any world-wide military conflict launched by the imperialist policy of securing world domination. This is even more true today, in view of the existence of huge nuclear arsenals that could destroy our entire planet several times over and when the risks of a new world conflagration are incalculable and could result in the destruction of human life and civilization. In these conditions, as our party and state continuously reiterate, resolute steps must be taken to eliminate the danger of a new world war and of a nuclear catastrophe, and everything possible must be done to safeguard and consolidate peace and to enforce people's fundamental right to a free and dignified existence and to life. As the president of socialist Romania stated, "Let us celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism with the firm determination to do everything possible to avert a new world war."⁵

Another valuable and ever topical lesson is the fact that the imperialist policy of force and dictate and of dividing the world into spheres of influence and domination brings unspeakable suffering to all mankind, and that in order to forge a world of peace and cooperation among nations such policy must be resolutely eliminated. Respect for the right of each people to independently choose their own path of development, and unlimited assertion of the national independence and sovereignty of all the states--large, medium-size, or small--are the essential levers for establishing a lasting climate of detente, peace, and security in the world.

World War II clearly showed that people's desire and aspiration to be free and independent cannot be smothered, that invading and enslaving other countries and peoples only multiply the risks of a world conflict, and that oppressed people never become reconciled with the loss of their freedom and sovereignty.

Our party secretary general convincingly highlighted this valuable lesson of the war, stressing that "when peoples resolutely fight the invaders and fight to defend their national independence and sovereignty and their revolutionary achievements, they can defeat any enemy and can defend and ensure their free and independent development."⁶

Historical experience and life show that only by resolutely basing all interstate relations on the principles of full equality of rights, unwavering respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the use and threat of force, and the right of each people to a free and independent development can all the nations have peace, prosperity, progress, and independence. The factors that led to World War II and the political-military events of the war clearly point out that the only way to avert a new world war, which would be the last in mankind's history, is to strictly observe these principles and to firmly reject the imperialist policy of force and dictate, interference in the affairs of other states, and division of the world into spheres of influence and domination, and to resolutely establish new relations in the international arena, based on the free assertion of the national independence and sovereignty of each state and on peacefully settling, only through negotiations, any interstate disputes or international problems.

At the same time, the biggest military conflict in history demonstrated beyond question that mankind can be saved from the direst threats only through the unity of all the progressive forces in the world and through cooperation among all the states and nations, regardless of their internal social-political system. Fascism—that odious foe of human civilization—was destroyed through the manysided—particularly military—cooperation of the Soviet Union, the first socialist state in the world, with the big western powers: the United States, Great Britain, France, and others. In view of its scope and character, the antifascist struggle of World War II was the expression of the most powerful unity among peoples and democratic and progressive forces in history. It was precisely that huge international coalition in the struggle for national freedom and independence and for defending peoples' right to be masters in their own country that had the decisive impact on historical events and on the entire war, and ensured the victory over the most dangerous enemy of human civilization.

Referring to the historic significance of the victory over fascism and to its lessons for the present, our country's president stressed in his speech to the recent session of the Grand National Assembly: "We must never forget that World War II broke out because of the lack of unity and determination of the antifascist and anti-Hitlerite forces, and we must never forget that the victory over fascism was made possible by a broad anti-Hitlerite coalition and by the joint struggle of all the antifascist and progressive forces."

In the present conditions, when peace is mankind's main aspiration, this lesson of history, clearly illustrated by World War II, is extremely important. Never since the war has the world known such tension and such a danger of a new world war as currently, and now a war would inevitably lead to nuclear catastrophe; hence, the only way to ensure peace is to unite all the progressive, democratic, and advanced forces, and to promote cooperation among all the peoples and nations. Only thus will the huge peace front prevail over the

circles that support the imperialist policy of force and dictate, of dividing the world into spheres of influence, and of armaments—a policy that generates aggression and war. As our party secretary general repeatedly emphasized, "it is vitally important that the communist, socialist, social-democratic parties, and all workers and democratic parties and organizations always remember the lessons of history and learn from the mistakes of the past, strengthen their cooperation and unity, and intensify the current struggle for defending the democratic freedoms of the peoples and international peace."⁸

As is known, World War II involved the use of enormous military arsenals, fabulous arms expenses, and operations that put a crushing burden on the world, as well as huge human losses and material damages. The history of the preparations that went into the great world conflagration highlights the fact that the existence of very large and sophisticated military arsenals can under no circumstance ensure peace and security in the world; on the contrary, the arms race constitutes an ever present danger of conflict and a mortal threat to mankind. The biggest and most devastating war in history clearly showed that progressive stockpiling of weapons, the escalation of the arms race, and the waste of vast amounts of money for military purposes are no "guarantee" for peace and do not preclude the outbreak of war, but on the contrary, generate and foster local, and finally world conflicts.

This valuable lesson must be understood today by all mankind, more so since, as is known, huge means of warfare—nuclear, chemical, bacteriological, etc.—have been stockpiled in the world, the use of which would end life on Earth. We are witnessing an infernal arms race that requires incalculable financial resources which could be used to eliminate great scourges from the world: disease, famine, underdevelopment, illiteracy, and so forth.

That is why, in order to safeguard peace and protect the world from the danger of a nuclear holocaust, significant steps must be taken toward general, primarily nuclear disarmament, and all the states, but particularly the big nuclear powers, are responsible for doing so. It is not increased military might, or the so-called "balance of terror" that will bring peace in the world, but equitable and mutually advantageous reduction of arms and military budgets in a manner to ensure the security of all the states; those are the real means of building a peaceful future for all mankind. As the RCP secretary general said, "In view of the increased danger of world war and nuclear catastrophe, all the peoples must do everything possible to halt this perilous course of events. That is why the fundamental problem of our times is to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, to proceed to disarmament, and to ensure a lasting peace in the world."⁹

Proceeding from historical experience and from the major requirements of the contemporary world, socialist Romania is carrying out prodigious and untiring activities dedicated to peace, disarmament, and security in the world, to resolving all interstate conflicts and international problems exclusively through peaceful means, and to the free and independent assertion of all the peoples and nations. In the 20 years since the historic Ninth RCP Congress these activities have acquired unprecedented scope and dynamics and have reached a higher level; our country, led by its president, has increasingly asserted itself in the international arena as an active factor capable of noteworthy and prestigious contributions and of constructive and widely

acclaimed initiatives in the international struggle for national independence, peace and social progress, and for constructively resolving the complex problems facing the world and our era.

Acting in the spirit of the guidelines laid down in the party program and the decisions of the 13th congress, Romania is continuously developing its cooperation with the socialist countries, primarily its neighbors, with developing and nonaligned countries, with all other states of the world, regardless of social system, and with progressive, democratic, and realistic political forces everywhere, with a view to achieving a climate of peace and understanding among nations, halting the dangerous course of events and resuming the policy of detente and cooperation, halting the arms race, and beginning disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. As Romania's president stressed, "Now, before it is too late, before the first nuclear bombs are dropped and nuclear missiles of various ranges are launched, in the name of our peoples and of the future of the world, we must rise above all other considerations and act to destroy the nuclear arms and to remove the danger of world war and nuclear catastrophe. We must do everything possible to meet the expectations of all the nations of the world."¹⁰

Consistently pursuing a policy of peace and extensive cooperation, our country continuously militates, within the framework of various international bodies and organizations, to assert a new policy of national independence, disarmament, detente, and cooperation, and resolutely advocates and acts to eliminate the nuclear threat; it actively supports and shows its solidarity with the great antiwar and antinuclear movements in Europe and in the world in the struggle to defend the supreme right of people and nations to life, a free and dignified existence, and peace.

Responsibly pointing out the conclusions emerging from the circumstances and causes of World War II and remembering the great lessons of history and of the period preceding and during that devastating conflagration, our party and state believe that the most suitable way to celebrate the victory over fascism is to intensify the struggle for disarmament and peace, for removing all nuclear arms from our continent, strengthening the cooperation of all peace-loving nations, and increasing the efforts of all progressive forces with a view to devising lasting and democratic solutions to the great and complex problems of the contemporary world. Romania is firmly convinced that the peoples can prevent the outbreak of a new world conflagration, halt the course of events toward nuclear catastrophe, and bring about a policy of disarmament, peace, and equal cooperation designed to promote the independent and free socioeconomic development of each nation and progress in the world.

FOOTNOTES

1. Nicolae Ceausescu, "Romania on the Path of Building the Comprehensively Developed Socialist Society," Vol 11, Political Publishing House, Bucharest, 1975, p 563.
2. Ibid., pp 503-564.

3. Ibid., p 563.
4. Ceausescu, op. cit., Vol 16, 1979, p 579.
5. Nicolae Ceausescu, "Solemn Speech at the Grand National Assembly, SCINTEIA, 30 Mar 1985.
6. Ceausescu, op. cit., Vol 11, p 562.
7. Ceausescu, "Solemn Speech..."
8. Ceausescu, op. cit., Vol 13, 1977, p 45.
9. Nicolae Ceausescu, "Report to the 13th RCP Congress," Political Publishing House, Bucharest, 1984, pp 73-74.
10. Ceausescu, "Solemn Speech..."

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YUGOSLAVIA

TANJUG REPORTS ON GRACANIN'S KOSOVO VISIT

LD072027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Pristina 7 Jun (TANJUG)--Colonel-General Petar Gracanin, chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] has paid a visit to Kosovo. Last night Col-Gen Gracanin had talks with Nedeljko Borkovic, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, which centered on the development and consolidation of all-people's defense in the province. Today, Gracanin talked to representatives of the province's territorial defense staff. Lieutenant-Colonel-General Fadilj Curanoli, commander of the provincial headquarters informed the JNA high-ranking officers about the results achieved so far in enhancing the combat readiness of territorial defense commands and units. The talks were also attended by Lieutenant-Colonel-General Perica Vucetic, commander of the Nis Military District, Nebih Gasi, member of the Kosovo Presidency and Svetislav Dolasevic, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium.

Generals Gracanin and Vucetic and their aides also had talks with Branislav Skembarevic, president of the Kosovo Presidency. The statement issued after the talks stressed that the JNA chief of the general staff, Petar Gracanin positively assessed the efforts which the province is investing to develop and consolidate the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. He also stressed the need for an even greater involvement of all subjects in the efforts to achieve the system's socialization. Lt-Col-Gen Gracanin also endorsed the programs and plans established by the province's appropriate organs for implementing our defense concept.

The JNA High-ranking officers today visited the provincial teaching center for training cadres for all-people's defense and social self-protection in Ajvalija near Pristina.

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YUGOSLAVIA

ZAGREB WEEKLY DESCRIBES KOSOVO SITUATION

AU151856 Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No 173 11 Jun 85 pp 15-17

[Gojko Marinkovic article: "Pristina Does Not Live in the Grand Hotel"]

[Excerpts] When the irredentist counterrevolution broke out in Kosovo in the spring of 1981, individuals in the top provincial political leadership tried to hush things up (some of them even tried to muzzle Reuters), claiming that what was happening were merely "unpleasant occurrences." However, those with more foresight immediately said: This is the enemy; this is counterrevolution. It turned out that they were very much right, and there is still no dispute about that assessment. Only a blind man can still claim that it was just student unrest over poor food in a student dining hall.

Nevertheless, this still does not mean that there are not different assessments and evaluations in Kosovo and about Kosovo which range from the claim that the situation is completely stable to the nihilistic negation of all results achieved. What is it that gives food for such different assessments and how are they manifested?

After a stroll through Pristina, it will seem to someone who does not live in this town, or who goes there only occasionally, that everything is in the best of order. The town is the same as a great many similar towns in the country. The streets are noisy and crowded the whole day long. Some people may be surprised that Pristina, especially the center of the town, is cleaner than many other towns. But the fact that there is not a single piece of paper on the streets is due not to the merits of the town communal services organization, which truly, does wash the main streets every evening, but to children and even adults who dilligently collect scrap paper as an additional, and in some cases the only, source of income.

The promenade is being regularly tended, and the one-time divisions into the left (Serbian) and right (Albanian) sides are disappearing little by little.

Life is normal, but the marks of the economic crisis, high prices, and inflation can be seen everywhere, especially if one goes a little behind the facade of the main street, so gladly photographed by some people as proof that Kosovo has developed with almost dizzying speed. Pristina is both the Grand Hotel and the people sitting in its restaurants, and those people who are serving them and whose income does not exceed 15,000 dinars. Pristina is also that

already famous library, the bank, and the press hall, but also the small, poorly built houses only 10 meters away which remind one of past centuries. One can find out the real truth about Pristina and Kosovo by talking to people who claim that a part of this town's population does not see meat on their tables for months. And how could they when it is only with a magic wand that one can feed a large family with an income of 12,000 to 15,000 dinars.

It is not easy to come to Pristina or to leave it. It would be dishonest in the journalistic sense of the word to remain silent about what happened to your reporter at Belgrade airport from which there are flights to Pristina only a few times a week. It was on Monday and the flight was planned for 2130. However, time went by, there was no call for the passengers, and then it was announced that the flight was delayed until 2330. Passengers were nervous, tired, and hungry and not a single restaurant was open. One could not have a sandwich or a coffee or a fruit juice. We protested to the man at the Welcome [preceding word in English] service counter. There were some nervous voices, but no offenses, and the answer was: If you are in a hurry, you can go on foot! And the call to militia follows: Passengers for Pristina are making trouble! Three young militiamen appeared immediately because "passengers for Pristina are making trouble." There was not a single Albanian among those who were complaining, mostly business people from Belgrade.

Let us return to that picture of "ordinary" Pristina that is supplemented by the impression that there are more and more beggars, but the number of militiamen is as in any other town. Talking to people of various nationalities we learn what upset them, what they think today about what happened 4 years ago and the traces of which are very much present.

Many people mention the alleged stories about a great number of Kosovars (Albanians) who sent telegrams of condolences to Tirana after Enver Hoxha's death and ask themselves: Who could think up such a stupid story? How could anyone even think of such a thing when it is known that it is almost impossible to send a telegram to Tirana, that there are no lines, and even had it been possible, who would decide to take such a step, who would have been the one to send such a telegram? All these rumors were denied by the director of the Pristina Post Office, but those who had spread the news failed to retract it. It is true that Enver Hoxha's wife Nexhmia spoke about telegrams and a flag "sent by brothers from Kosovo," but these were members of emigree organizations and not Albanians who live in Kosovo.

Dusan's "Sin"

It is also asserted that Tirana Television is watched on a massive scale in Kosovo, but some people forget that the program cannot be received over a large part of the province's territory. But for the sake of truth it must be said that the roofs in Kosovo sport many special antennas directed toward Albania.

Individuals are returning from serving sentences for hostile activities. One especially comments in Pristina on the appearance of Ekrem Kryeziu, well known theater director, who now walks free in the capital although he was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment 2 years ago. The comment is usually: We

was set free, but the misled children most frequently have to sit out their sentences.

All these are details that occupy the public's mind and do not allow the atmosphere to calm down. The unceasing emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is quite certainly in the foreground. Last year alone, 1,028 Serbs and Montenegrins left Pristina and its environs of whom 294 were employed and 113 had an apartment or private house. Anyhow, 6,377 Serbs and Montenegrins have emigrated from Pristina commune in the past 4 years. One can read about emigration practically every day in the press, particularly the local papers, RILINDJA in Albanian and JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian.

They are both organs of the SAWP of Kosovo, but people who read both assert that this is not evident. RILINDJA gladly reports when somebody returns to the province or covers some nationalist act in which Serbs or Montenegrins take part. It has thus reported, for instance, the case of a secondary education center where it was decided that all the students would jointly celebrate their graduation, but in which the students of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality first celebrated by themselves and afterwards refused to celebrate again with their Albanian comrades. JEDINSTVO on the other hand bombards its readers--who indeed are not many, for the newspaper has a circulation of only a few thousand--with articles which speak about emigration and pressure, and report every case that has a nationalist taint, of course an Albanian one.

JEDINSTVO is not alone in this. A similar atmosphere has been created by some other newspapers which one-sidedly advance the thesis that there is no peace in Kosovo, that all emigration is caused by pressure, and carry on up to suspicions about the present leadership and assertions that differentiation has in fact not even started.

Black spots are doggedly discovered and the temperature is maintained; Albanian, Serbian, and Montenegrin nationalisms seem to have joined up, nourishing each other: When one is quiet, the other raises its head, and so on. Sometimes mountains are made out of molehills so as to increase the gravity of the situation, which is grave as it is and which concerns the force of imposed emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

We recently read the following story in a newspaper: Dusan Nikolic, of the village Donja Vrnica near Pristina, decided at any cost to emigrate from Kosovo. "There is nothing strange in that at first sight, for emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is nothing new. However, because of Dusan's firm decision to leave his ancestral hearth in Donja Vrnica, where apart from one Albanian family, there are about 1,000 Serbs in 140 houses, the people in the village have become disturbed."

What is really the matter? Two of Dusan's sons live in Smederevo, a third in Belgrade.

Susan's sin is not that he is moving out, but that he is selling his house to "a mysterious Albania," who is offering a large sum of money. Here we come to another interesting Kosovo subject which was recently written about in

JEDINSTVO. "It has been noticed," the newspaper says, "that houses in Pristina and Kosovo Polje are being sold at abnormally high prices, and the question is therefore often asked: Where do some people get billions to buy Serbian and Montenegrins homes? There has been no official explanation, and there is suspicion that some of the money for such purchases probably comes from some European centers from where the irredentists carry out their attacks."

The accusation is clear: It is a matter of the irredentists who in their intention to achieve their aim--an ethnically pure Kosovo--finance the purchase of Serbian and Montenegrain homes. The irredentists are not giving up their aim of "purifying" Kosovo ethnically; the problem is not to see irredentists where they are not. An investigation of such cases is under way, and we have not succeeded in obtaining an official answer. However, people in the know tell us that more than 40,000 Kosovars, mostly Albanians, are temporarily working abroad and are saving money so that on return they may buy land, which has a magic power and value here. It is said that they take dried peas and preserves with them to Europe so that they may save up as much foreign currency as possible.

One is far from saying that one should be satisfied with the situation in Kosovo. The irredentists have indeed calmed down and excesses are more and more rare. Those in the know say that the Secretariat for Internal Affairs used to write five or six pages a day of restricted reports on various outbursts, the scribbling and shouting of slogans, and other hostile activities, but now it can all be put on half of a typed page.

What one does not report in Kosovo and what sometimes one does not want to see are tremendous social differences that strike one's eye. On the one hand the rich middle stratum--goldsmiths, caterers, clever middlemen, owners of various shops--and on the other side the majority of the people at the brink of subsistence and an army of about 120,000 unemployed, most of them educated people. One of the people we talked with, a high party official, asserts that some of the people on the brink of starvation, but there is no social unrest and no strikes. Some people think that the reason for this should also be sought in the awareness (one could also call it fear) that a possible strike may take on some other dimensions.

Of course, we do not advocate strikes and we do not wish them, but it seems to us that at this time it is proper to ask the question: Will we again be surprised one day if some other (social) disorders appear in Kosovo? If by any chance there were no irredentists in Kosovo and no counterrevolution, the situation here would still be complicated, but as it is, it is even more complicated and fragile.

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YUGOSLAVIA

STAMBOLIC ON DEVELOPMENT, RELATIONS IN SERBIA

AU211752 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Jun 85

[TNxt] A session of the Council of the Republic of Serbia has been held in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Dusan Ckrebic. It discussed current ideological and economic problems. Ivan Stambolic, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, spoke on this topic.

According to Stambolic's assessment, the slow implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program is influenced above all by shortcomings in the economic and political systems, and by the unsatisfactory working of the organized subjective forces, particularly the LC. Therefore, Stambolic said, stabilization means the abolition of everything that brought out economy to the crisis situation.

The social system cannot be either defended or developed if one closes one's eyes to its shortcomings. The apologists of everything that exists are putting a brake on progress, and the same applies to those who by criticizing everything reject socialism and self-management, Ivan Stambolic stressed.

Speaking about specific changes in the economic system, Stambolic pointed out that it is not by change that the assembly now has before it a dozen laws which, with their new provisions, most directly impinge on material relations and even on a redistribution of the national income. In a situation when we are all in a crisis and in great difficulties, Stambolic stressed, it is difficult to find agreement on matters concerning material affairs, and the solutions should not be prejudiced.

Stambolic pointed out in particular that when the development policy and the system of stimuli to the underdeveloped republics and provinces are determined, there is a need to take into consideration the specific position of Serbia--because of the relative lagging of Serbia proper (uze podrucje]. The funds that Serbia's associated labor is allocating for a quicker development of Kosovo--funds that are fixed at a national level--should be realized in direct cooperation with associated labor organizations in the province of Kosovo. This is a prerequisite, Stambolic stated, so that Serbia like other republics, may conduct an active development policy in all of its territory.

Ivan Stambolic devoted part of his speech to the relations within Serbia. He said that very complex and delicate problems exist in this field. Solutions that will ensure a consistent and comprehensive implementation of the constitution should be searched for responsibly, democratically, and patiently. However, if some precise definitions are needed, one should not run away from them, Stambolic said. He stressed that the approach to these problems should be such as to enhance both the unity of the republic and the autonomy of the provinces.

Stambolic pointed out that similar problems also appear in the relations within the LC of Serbia. Contrary to the statute provisions, great difficulties arise in political practice when the LC of Serbia is to function as a unified organization. In this connection Stambolic especially stressed the need for a consistent application of the principle of democratic centralism in the LC of Serbia, too, enriched with new contents which will contribute to its unity.

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YUGOSLAVIA

SEMINAR ON NATIONALISM IN PRISTINA ENDS

LD212156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Pristina, 21 Jun (TANJUG)--None of the participants in the 3-day scientific seminar on nationalism questioned the importance of the stance that nationalism should first be defeated in one's own backyard. However, it was warned that there was always the danger of the stance being theoretically and ideo-politically degenerated.

The present-day Albanian nationalists and irredentists are nothing new except that in their hostile activity against the SFRY today they are hiding behind the cloak of "Marxism-Leninism." In their slogans, goals and concrete actions they, in fact, represent--Sinan Hasani said--an extension of nationalists and irredentists from the past and particularly from the time of the fascist occupation of Yugoslavia and attempts to dismember it. In this they have had for decades an unreserved support for the highest leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, for Albanian hostile emigrees of all hues and for some bellicose bloc circles in the world.

Hasani thinks that counterrevolutionary attacks on the fundamental achievements of our revolution have not been adequately analyzed either inside or outside Kosovo. On the contrary, the issue of whether the political trends in Kosovo have taken a turn for the better is exclusively linked to the unquestionably grave problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province. I think, Hasani said, that a great disservice is being done to our cause by the fact that the problem of emigration is not being approached more on the basis of the LCY Central Committee platform on Kosovo, i.e., from the stand that the fate of Kosovo in Yugoslavia is an issue concerning all of our nations and nationalities living here. This approach, which is the only correct one, is often absent, while the one, burdened by nationalist attitude which insists on loyalty to some kind of nationalism, seems to be emerging. This is creating fresh problems for us. Instead of becoming more united in our efforts to solve the difficulties caused by Albanian nationalism it often happens that nationalist confrontations are intensified which on one side foment anti-Serbian feelings and on the other an anti-Albanian atmosphere.

Raising again the issue of some facts which have for a long time now been theoretically and practically explained and firmly established also causes

confusion and dilemmas and is grist to the mill of the enemy. Here I have in mind some tendencies to question the status of a nationality, i.e., the view that the status of nationalities should be changed back to that of national minorities. It is interesting that the theory of national minorities is equally supported by Albanian nationalists and irredentists and by unitarists in Yugoslavia.

Contrary to our constitutional and program principles, some articles, newspapers and journals seem to echo the desire for the situation to be returned to the pre-Brioni situation. [Reference to 1966 LCY Central Committee meeting on the Island of Brioni at which Rankovic was dismissed.] In the same context a spurious idea is being put forward that, allegedly, the rights which the Albanian people in Kosovo are enjoying are to blame for the counterrevolutionary events in the province. In some articles one can also detect the thesis about the need to reexamine the loyalty of Albanians in Kosovo and the issue of national symbols and for methods of force to be applied if stabilization in Kosovo is to be achieved. In addition, even some fundamental program and constitutional resolutions concerning the right, status, role and the place of the sap of Kosovo in our political system are sometimes questioned, directly or indirectly.

Often the role of the Albania people in the national liberation struggle is minimized by the claim that it joined the struggle only after the liberation, and even then through mobilization. Some, Hasani added, are constantly rummaging through people's biographies looking for the most negligible mistake made by the Kosovo leadership in the national liberation struggle, which is then used as the basis for accusing the person of being a supporter of the irredentist movement's ideas even in those days.

Speaking about clero-nationalism, Nijaz Azizi that a section of the clery is trying in a treacherous way to influence our educational institutions. It is persistent in its demands for a "neutral" and "free" school, which excludes any possibility of ideological interference, even that of the LCY. All these tendencies have a common denominator which is to change the ideological course in our schools and to infiltrate alien, above all religious and nationalistic, ideologies.

Replying to a remark made by Milan Vucinic to the effect that the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system is expected to give an answer to the question why the provinces place more emphasis on their characteristics as the constituent elements of the federation and less as the constituent elements of Serbia, Fatmir Fehmiju counterreacted with the question: Why is it that in other parts of the country it is insisted more on treating Kosovo as a constituent part of Serbia and less as a constituent element of the federation?

This argument, which was one of the few heard over the last 3 days, ended the scientific seminar on socio-historical roots of Albanian and other forms of nationalism in Yugoslavia and the ways in which to overcome them. Over 60 scholars and sociopolitical workers took part in the seminar.

YUGOSLAVIA

GENERAL, OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON CIVIL DEFENSE

AU201845 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Tomorrow is 20 June, Civil Defense Day. How ready and trained is this army to carry out its tasks in peace and war? This is discussed this evening by Colonel General Ivan Miskovic, president of the Federal Council for Civil Defense; Lieutenant General Milan (Mandzic) and Major General Branko Jovanovic, representatives of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; and Aleksandar Paripovic, city secretary for national defense of Belgrade. The interview is conducted by Mijusko Tomic.

[Begin recording] [Tomic] A Civil Defense personnel of over 3 million is a significant force for the successful functioning of civil defense both in peace and in a possible all-people's defense war. (?It is) quite clear (?to us), Comrade General, that war is a contingency [imagination], but war is also a present reality. To what degree, to be very precise, is civil defense capable of facing this reality?

[Miskovic] To look at this reality is one of the elements of preparation. After all, we organize civil defense both in the places of work and in the places of residence of workign people and citizens. In this respect we can be satisfied. As regards the capability of Civil Defense, capability of the staffs, and equipment, the overall assessment is satisfactory. Specifically, if we investigated individual localities, to use the expression, and individual regions, we would probably come to the conclusions that they are not all up to the level [words indistinct]. Let us take a specific example. When we speak about protection individually and collectively, we cannot be satisfied in this respect. Provision of equipment, provision [words indistinct] is not (?sufficient). We could have done more and we can do more, on the basis of these specific possibilities and not on the basis of additional funds which (?we do not now possess).

[Tomic] We ask Comrade Milan (Mandzic), lieutenant general, representative of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense: Comrade general, what in your opinion should be improved in civil defense so that it would be in the real sense of the word the strategic component part of all people's defense, which it is? [as heard]

[Mandzic] I think that (?its activities) are quite well conceived, but not the attitude of people toward it. I think that this is the chief problem at this moment.

[Tomic] What does this mean? Can you explain it further?

[Mandzic] It means that civil defense should not be of concern to professional organs only, but that it should become in the proper sense of a world a component part of the functions of every organ and every cell, of men, communal organs, executive organs. I think that (?we lag) in this respect. To my mind this is the key question.

[Tomic] We ask Comrade Branko Jovanovic, representative of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, whether he can tell us about another function of civil defense, its self-protection and security function.

[Jovanovic] It is certain that Civil Defense cannot exist as a separate organization outside the social structures. Among all these organizations in the field of all-people's defense, it must be to the greatest degree a part of these structures, and perform the tasks of civil defense within these structures. [tenuous relation of answer to question as heard]

[Tomic] We ask Comrade Paripovic, city secretary for national defense, to tell us to what extent civil defense has become a right and a duty of every person?

[Paripovic] It is a fact that in Belgrade we have over 230,000 working people and citizens included in civil defense units, and this is a sufficient indication that civil defense has become one of the important republican components of all-people's defense in the city. Many activities carried out every day over the entire city territory, and the competitions carried out lately in all the communes have shown that working people and citizens are included in civil defense actions, that we are qualitatively prepared, trained, and from day to day better equipped for carrying out our tasks, thanks above all to considerable funds that the associated labor of the city of Belgrade, through self-managing agreements, allocates for this purpose to the all-people's defense funds of the city and the communes. [end recording]

CSO: 2800/356

YUGOSLAVIA

TANJUG REPORTS INCIDENCE OF KOSOVO WORK STOPPAGES

LD211828 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1522 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Pristina, 21 Jun (TANJUG)--In the past four and a half years (since 1981 up to now) 84 work stoppages lasting a total of 210 working hours and engaging 7,633 workers have been registered in the province of Kosovo, southern Yugoslavia. The highest numbers of work stoppages were in Pristina (21), Djakovica (12) and in Urosevac (10). Their total, however, has been lower than in other parts of Yugoslavia.

The above figures were quoted at today's session of the Presidency of the Council of the Association of Trade Unions of Kosovo which discussed the reasons for and immediate causes of such work stoppages to be found in an overwhelming majority of cases in offences against self-management.

A matter of concern, however, is the fact that some fully justified complaints by workers start to be discussed only after they stop working.

One of the causes of work stoppages is also lack of information among workers on the situation in their collective.

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YUGOSLAVIA

PRISTINA RADIO COMMENTS ON SFRY-ALBANIAN RELATIONS

LD232049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] Pristina, 23 Jun (TANJUG)--If the Albanian leadership is sincerely interested in normalizing relations with Yugoslavia, it should renounce its policy of laying down conditions and its self-professed role of paternalistic patron of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia.

This is stressed in today's commentary by Pristina Radio and Television which analyzes recent statements made by the Albanian top leaders about Tirana's readiness to normalize its relations with Yugoslavia. Objectively speaking, these statements, the commentary notes, as based on the progressive aspirations, vital interests, and genuine desire of the Albanian people in Albania themselves, with whom the people of our country are linked by centuries-long freedom-loving and peace-loving traditions.

The commentary points to the logic of the policy of laying down conditions and particularly to the Albanian leadership's attempts to dictate how one should behave toward the class enemy within the Albanian nationality and toward nationalists and irredentists who do not shrink from attacking the fundamental achievements of the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia which was also fought for by the Albanians in Yugoslavia.

Such a policy is contrary to Albania's publicly expressed desire to normalize relations with Yugoslavia and is unacceptable to, above all, the Albanians in Yugoslavia who, the commentary stresses, have been considerably harmed by their own nationalism and attempts to sow dissension between them and other nations and nationalities.

Coexistence in Tito's Yugoslavia has taught us that the LCY's correct policy of solving the national issue is, in fact, the best protector and guarantee of overall progress, the commentary stresses.

It is pointed out that the status of the Albanian nationality in socialist Yugoslavia and its colossal achievements, emancipation, prosperity, and general progress over the last four decades of our social development are concrete, convincing, and indisputable proof of the value and results of such a policy.

It is possible to successfully develop lasting, stable, good-neighborly relations only if controversial issues are being solved in a patient and constructive way, the Pristina Radio and Television commentator states, and concludes that in its cooperation with Albania, too, Yugoslavia will consistently adhere to the principles of its nonaligned foreign policy in which mutual respect, independence, territorial integrity, and noninterference in the internal affairs of others have a dominant role.

CSO: 2800/356

YUGOSLAVIA

INTERNAL POLICY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES INTERNAL SECURITY

LD071721 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade 7 Jun (TANJUG)--The internal affairs organs as a whole also contributed to last year's stable internal security. The Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs carried out all the tasks within the framework of its constitutional duty and submitted regular reports on it to the SFRY presidency, the SFRY Assembly, and the Federal Executive Council, which in the past year examined 150 reports of this organ.

This was an assessment made by the Internal Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber which today carried out an extensive analysis and adopted a report on last year's work. [Words indistinct] according to Brajovic the question is to what extent problems in this field should be tackled on a larger scale, through discussions, constructive criticism, and the development of cultural and tolerant relations and to what extent through punishments.

"I wish to stress," Brajovic said, "that I am initiating the discussion not because the punishment for offenses which could be interpreted as verbal offenses has acquired large proportions, not even because of the mistakes made, but because I believe this problem deserves to be examined by the Assembly in the effort to constantly promote human rights in our country."

CSO: 2800/354

YUGOSLAVIA

DRAGOSAVAC MEETS WITH CHILEAN CP DELEGATION

LD121935 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 1 (TANJUG)--Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dusan Dragosavac had talks here today with a delegation of the Chilean Communist Party, which is headed by member of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee Political Commission Orlando Millas.

The Chilean party delegation is on a brief visit to Belgrade, at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidency.

In the ensuing, friendly talk, Millas spoke about the activities of democratic, progressive and anti-dictatorship forces of Chile in the struggle for overcoming the dictatorship and renewing democratic institutions in the country. He also talked about the efforts the Chilean Communist Party was investing to rally those forces in the country and abroad.

Dragosavac emphasized the active solidarity and support the LCY and other Yugoslav socio-political organizations to the forces actively fighting for free democratic and independent development of the friendly people of Chile.

Both sides expressed readiness and interest for further development of good relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Chilean Communist Party.

CSO: 2800/354

YUGOSLAVIA

ISTOK LC ON DETERIORATING POLITICAL SECURITY SITUATION

LD141759 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Istok, 14 June (TANJUG)--Since mid-May this year the political security situation in Istok has deteriorated. This assessment was made at today's session of the Istok LC Municipal Committee. It was stated that owing to subjective shortcomings, inactivity and lack of vigilance, the overall situation has become exceptionally complex. The municipal leadership and LC organs and members on the whole bear responsibility for the existing state of affairs.

The political-security situation in Istok has been aggravated by the recent writing and distribution of slogans of hostile content, wilful destruction of steep shelters on Mt Mokra Gora, vandalism at graveyards in Istok and Banja, cases of attempted rape in Ljubozda and Dobrusa, attacks on members of the security service and trade inspectors in Tomace, Istok and Susica. There were conflicts of international character in Dubrava. Cases of Arson, social property damage and other excesses have also been reported.

In view of the very complex situation the Istok LC Municipal Committee is emphatic in its demand that in the future all Communists approach their tasks in a speedy and determined manner, settle their shortcomings more efficiently and take specific steps, because the time has come for radical changes to be made and generalizations and verbal battles to be discontinued. Most severe ideopolitical measures will be taken against those who behave differently.

CSO: 2800/354

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN DELEGATION TO CROATIA--Zagreb 7 Jun (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Ukraine SSR Council of Ministers led by Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko, which paid a visit of several days to the Croatian SR, departed Zagreb for Kiev this afternoon. At Zagreb airport, the Council of Ministers chairman had a brief talk with his host, Ante Markovic, Republican executive council president. The two sides expressed satisfaction on this occasion with the talks they had on how to promote cooperation between the Croatian SR and Ukraine within the framework of overall Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Particular emphasis was placed on the readiness to establish long-term higher forms of cooperation in construction industry and agro-industrial complex. Reference was also made to the ways of improving cultural, educational, and other forms of cooperation. Apart from Ante Markovic, Republican executive council president, the Ukrainian delegation was seen off by Ivan Kovac, Republican executive council vice president. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1702 GMT 7 Jun 85 LD]

YUGOSLAV-BULGARIAN BORDER MEETING--The traditional Yugoslav-Bulgarian meeting of the people from the border communes of Brogovo in Bulgaria, and Negotin is being held in Negotin, Miroslav Rajcic, Radio Krajina journalist report. The meeting in Negotin was opened with suitable speeches by Kiril Stanoykov, chairman of the City People's Council of the Bulgarian city of Bregovo, and Stanoj Zivulovic, president of the Negotin Communal Assembly. They recalled on this occasion that the traditional meetings of the people of Viden Okrug and the people of Negotina Krajina have been held for more than 20 years, and that in that period [words indistinct] were organized, contributing to the advancement of friendship and good neighborliness. (?As part of the meeting), a number of cultural educational and [words indistinct] were held, and four exhibitions opened. The Yugoslav-Bulgarian meeting will be closed this evening at about 2300 hours. Next year, the meeting of the people from the two border communes, Negotin and Bregovo, will be held in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 8 Jun 85 AU]

NEW TU COUNCIL PRESIDENT--Belgrade, 22 May (TANJUG)--At its session today the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions elected Lazar Djodjic as the new council president. His term of office will be until the 10th congress of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 22 May 85 LD]

ARMY HELICOPTER CRASH--Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG)--At 0850 GMT today in the vicinity of Budva an army helicopter crashed while on regular exercise duty. The helicopter pilot, Lt Milorad Kojic, was killed and five persons were injured. The injured were taken to Titograd Hospital. A special commission is investigating the causes of the crash. Lt. Col. Gen. Metodije Stefanovski, assistant federal secretary of national defense, and Lt. Col. Gen. Zivorad Lazarevic visited the scene of the crash soon afterwards. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1818 GMT 24 May 85 LD]

BULGARIA REFUSES TO EXHIBIT MACEDONIAN BOOKS--Skopje, 23 May (TANJUG)--"Bulgaria did not put on display a single book in which Macedonian national history is mentioned, regardless of whether the book deals with more recent order older times," [name indistinct] Ikonomov, who was in charge of the Yugoslav part of the exhibition of Yugoslav children's books in Bulgaria, told the Belgrade daily POLITIKA EKSPRES. Of the 155 titles of Macedonian publishers sent for the exhibition in Pleven from April 18 to 26, the Bulgarian authorities have denied entry at the two countries' border to 30 titles. The only explanation offered was that "these books cannot be brought into Bulgaria." According to Ikonomov, the books included 5 picture books for preschool children and all of them pertain to some important event in Macedonian history or contain pictures of Macedonian heroes from the times under the Turks. "The majority of the books that were denied entry into Bulgaria deal with Macedonia's national liberation struggle in which the true role of the tsarist Bulgarian army, an ally of the axis powers in World War Two, is shown," Ikonomov said in his statement to POLITIKA EKSPRES. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0217 GMT 23 May 85 LD]

GALIC APPOINTED 'DANAS' CHIEF--Zagreb, 21 Jun (TANJUG)--The Workers Council of the VJESNIK Basic Organization of Associated Labor, which incorporates the DANAS weekly, today appointed Mirko Galic chief and executive editor of the weekly. The previous chief and executive editor will go into retirement. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 21 Jun 85 LD]

CSO: 2800/356

END